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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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FENGTIEN ARMY FALLS BACK.

ESTABLISHING LINES OF DEFENCE.

DETERMINED TO MAKE A STAND AT NANKOW PASS.

NEW THREAT TO SWATOW.

Consequent upon the occupation of Kalgan by the Shansi forces, the Fengtien defenders have retreated to the important station of Suanhwafu, on the Peking-Kalgan line, and are now consolidating their position at that spot, which is to be made the first line of defence. This is in front of the Nankow Pass, where they will make a final stand, if necessary.

The landing of troops from Cantonese gunboats at Swatow has resulted in a return to normality, but it is reported that the main Cantonese army is still some distance away, and that Generals Yip Ting and Ho Lung are planning to re-capture the city, as they have withdrawn only a few miles away.

An acute financial crisis prevails at Hankow where conditions are going from bad to worse. No serious incidents have, however, been reported.

Chinese gunboats on the Yangtze, in the vicinity of Wuhu, are examining all passing vessels. From other parts of the river, nothing of note is reported.

GROWING TENSION AT HANKOW.

Shanghai, Oct. 5. Following the serious fighting at Kalgan, the Fengtien troops were badly defeated and suffered heavy losses. The Fengtien General Kou Wei-so has retreated to Suanhwafu with his defeated forces, while the Shansi troops entered Kalgan on the 3rd.

Defence measures have been taken by the Fengtien army since their loss at Kalgan on Monday. The Fengtien front headquarters has taken all suitable measures to make Suanhwafu the first defence line and Nankow Pass the second defence line. At the same time, it is stated in a further report that General Tang Hing-lim, of the Shansi forces, has planned to attack Suanhwafu from Shining, where the Fengtien General Tang Yu-lin is now in command.

Owing to the development of the North China situation, the Shantung border has recently been threatened by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang who lately announced his intention to co-operate with General Yen Hsi-san against Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

It is reported that Marshal Feng's forces are moving down along the Lunghai Railway in the course of an attack on Shantung. —*Nam Chung Pao.*

FENGTIEN-SHANSI WAR.

Kalgan Evacuated.

Peking, Oct. 4. It is reliably reported that the Fengtien forces are withdrawing towards the Nankow pass, having evacuated Kalgan. —*Reuter.*

Make Stand at Nankow Pass.

Peking, Oct. 4. The withdrawal of the Fengtien forces from Kalgan was due to a flank attack threatening their communications. Fengtien army are preparing to make a resolute stand in the vicinity of Nankow Pass. The Shansi army occupied Kalgan yesterday afternoon. —*Reuter.*

HANKOW TENSION.

Acute Financial Crisis.

Hankow Oct. 4. The *Central China Post* has been forced to suspend publication on account of lightning strike of its employees.

The financial crisis is still acute but generally speaking the situation is devoid of incident. —*Naval Wireless.*

SWATOW NORMAL.

Cantonese Troops Arrive.

Swatow, Oct. 4. The situation is normal, the arrival of the Cantonese troops having cleared up the tension formerly existent. —*Naval Wireless.*

Quiet at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Oct. 4. There is nothing to report. —*Naval Wireless.*

Further Attack Likely.

Canton, Oct. 4. The latest reports from Swatow state that although the forces under Generals Yip Ting and Ho Lung have evacuated that port, the Canton forces have not yet arrived. Troops on board the gunboats in the harbour have landed and are garrisoning the city. Generals Yip Ting and Ho Lung have withdrawn their soldiers only a few miles from Swatow, and plan to re-capture it.

According to an authentic report, the alleged looting in Swatow was perpetrated not by the enemy soldiers but by certain ruffians and bandits who took advantage of the situation. It is true, however, that General Ho Lung asked for a loan of \$300,000 in order to pay his troops, but only \$20,000 was actually collected. Contrary to a previous report, General Galen was not with the forces of Yip Ting and Ho Lung as he is now on his way back to Russia. Nor is Mr. Tang Yin-tat directing the political work of the enemy armies. Tang is not in China at the moment.

Generals Chen Chai-tong and Wong Shiu-hung are directing the campaign near Swatow. Their armies and those of Yip-Ho are now fighting in the Chiu Chow, Mui Yuen, and East River districts. To ensure the success of the Cantonese regiments, General Cheung Fat-hui, the "Iron Commander," has ordered his 25th and 12th divisions to assist General Chen Chai-tong. —*A Correspondent.*

SHIPS WATCHED.

Gunboats on Yangtze.

Wuhu, Oct. 4. Two Chinese gunboats have been stationed at Wade Island for the purpose of examining all ships passing. Vessels are not prohibited from moving after dark, but when passing the gunboats they are examined by searchlights.

The military authorities have ordered the Anhwei Province to provide a large sum of money, ostensibly for troop rations. —*Naval Wireless.*

TANG AT CHANGSHA.

To Celebrate The Republic.

Changsha, Oct. 4. General Tang Seng-chi, who has been at Changsha for the past week, organising support for the Wuhan Government, has indicated that he will remain until after the anniversary of the Republic of China, on October 10th, when he will return to Hankow. —*Naval Wireless.*

(Continued on Page 14.)

CAPTIVES KILLED.

ECHO OF THE KOCHOW PIRACY.

A MERCHANT'S ESCAPE.

A Wuchow merchant, named Wong, who was one of the captives in the recent s.s. Kochoo piracy, returned to the Colony two days ago, and told his story of days spent with the pirates and his narrow escape, to a Chinese reporter.

The merchant alleged that shortly after the piracy the captives were taken to the Taipingsa district, guarded by pirates. Later they were distributed into several small groups, with 10 or more men in each group. Wong's group consisted of 17 persons kept imprisoned in a small hut in the open fields near Taipingsa. Chained with irons, all the captives squatted inside the hut, which was cold and damp, and were well-guarded by three bandits day and night. At intervals they were subjected to long interrogations by the bandit chief, who employed all sorts of cruel methods to extort confessions from the captives. Letters were sent home asking for negotiations and payment of ransoms to the bandits, who threatened that if no news was received from the families of the prisoners then the latter would be shot.

Shot in Cold Blood.

The bandits were as good as their words, for when about two weeks had elapsed with no replies, 14 persons in the group were shot by the bandits, one after the other.

Knowing that his turn would come at a near date Wong plotted with the two other captives for a final bid for freedom. The trio planned that they would get hold of the pistols of the guards who walked or sat just outside the hut at all times. However, Wong was the only one to obtain a bandit's weapon when the attack was made, and his two unfortunate companions were immediately killed in the struggle. Armed with a pistol, Wong took to his heels and took shelter behind a near-by rock. Two bandits made a pursuit and a severe struggle ensued with the result that both of the bandits were killed.

At a neighbouring village Wong met a soldier who guided him to where he could board the Canton-Shiuhing towboat for Samshui, from which place he took a steamboat back to Wuchow. He has just arrived in the Colony on some business, and has told his experiences.

ACCIDENT AVERTED.

DRIVER'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

But for the presence of mind of a Hongkong Hotel bus driver this morning, a serious accident might have occurred in Lower Albert Road, when the brakes of the bus were put out of action, and the driver skillfully steered towards the side of the road, using the bank as a brake. There were seven European passengers, and one lady, who became frightened, tried to jump out at the back, but fell. She received slight injuries to her hands and face.

It appears that the bus was being driven along Lower Albert Road, and just before reaching the hairpin bend, the driver noticed a peculiar noise coming from the rear of the bus. He immediately applied his brakes but the speed was not checked, so he gradually steered into the bank on the left hand side of the road until the bus was scraping the wall, thus providing a brake.

An examination revealed a broken axle on the offside near wheel, which had released the brake shoes and rendered the braking system ineffective.

In addition to the broken axle the petrol tank was found to be leaking.

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 1/11 11/16
Lighting-up 6.08 p.m.

REDUCING COLONY'S TROOPS.

THREE BATTALIONS TO BE LEFT.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

The reduction of the troops in Hongkong to three battalions, which, it is understood, will form the permanent garrison for Hongkong, will be accomplished by the end of November.

The remainder of the 1st Batt. of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), the reservists having already left, will leave for Home on or about October 18th, accompanied by the reservists of the 4th Light Brigade, R.A. The transport will be provided by the s.s. Karmala.

The 2nd Batt. Northamptonshire Regiment will leave for Shanghai on November 4th by the s.s. Somersetshire, which is due to reach Hongkong on November 3rd, carrying a large draft for the Northamptonshires and other details. The Northants reservists will remain in Hongkong until the return trip of the Somersetshire, after which they will be home-bound.

There is talk of the construction of permanent barracks at Shamshui to house the additional battalions in Hongkong, which at the present time are the Queen's Regiment, and the Scots Guards. Details if drawn up, are not available at present.

SOVIET EXPEDITION TO YANGTSE.

EXPLORERS PLAN TO INVESTIGATE.

Leningrad, Oct. 4.

The Leningrad Geographical Society is shortly sending a big expedition under the direction of the well-known traveller and explorer Kozloff, to investigate the upper courses of the Yangtze.

The expedition will also study the vegetation and fauna in the valleys of the Yangtze, near the eastern borders of Tibet. —*Reuter.*

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

AMBASSADOR'S RECALL OPPOSED.

Moscow, Oct. 4.

It is officially stated that the Commissary of Foreign Affairs is opposed to the withdrawal of Rakowsky from Paris as the Ambassador to France.

The Commissary sees no justification for such an act, and considers that Rakowsky's recall would have a most unfavourable effect on Franco-Russian negotiation. —*Reuter.*

MORE SOVIET DEATH SENTENCES.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED SPIES.

Moscow, Oct. 4.

The Kamenetz-Podolsk tribunal has tried 50 prisoners accused of espionage, in Ukrainian territory, on behalf of Poland.

Five of the chief accused have been sentenced to death, and others have been sentenced to imprisonment varying from five to ten years. —*Reuter.*

GERMAN FLIGHT TO AMERICA.

A SEAPLANE USED.

Berlin, Oct. 4.

A three-engined Junker seaplane, with two pilots, Starke and Loos, a navigator, Legewe, and mechanic, Flittner, has started on a flight to New York, via Lisbon, the Azores, and Newfoundland. —*Reuter.*

C. P. R. MISHAP.

LINE SINKS IN MINE COLLAPSE.

MINERS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Sudbury, Ontario, Oct. 4.

The Mond Nickel Company's mine at Worthington, 80 miles away, has collapsed, wrecking hundreds of yards of the Canadian Pacific Railway and engulfing the railway.

Nobody was hurt, as the station shifts were being changed, and the day men, who had not descended far, heard warning rumblings and succeeded in reaching the surface before the collapse.

The Canadian Pacific Railway workshops and the engine roundhouse have settled in the huge depression formed. The telegraph wires have been torn down.

The mine is 1,200 feet deep, and is one of the company's oldest workings. —*Reuter's American Service.*

WHAMPAO ACADEMY.

NOT TO BE CLOSED DOWN.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, Oct. 4. The decision to close the Whampoa Military Academy has been withdrawn, and General Li Chai-sum desires that its activities as a training institution for officers should go on uninterrupted.

General Fong Ting-ying, a Chekiang man and an adherent of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, has resigned as Dean of the Academy, and now General Li Chai-sum has appointed another officer to succeed General Fong. Li is now president of the Military Academy. Mr. Tai Kwal-to, president of Chung Shan University, is appointed concurrently as Political Director of that school.

The Academy has recently enrolled over 4,000 cadets, 100 of whom are sons of well-to-do families residing in foreign lands.

Better Finances.

The Provincial Government has decreed that all transactions involving over \$1 especially remittances and mortgages, are to be paid in bank notes of the Central Bank of China. This is to encourage the current use of this paper money and to enhance its value.

These banknotes have not only fully recovered their former value, but are in great demand in the money market. The reason is that it is much more convenient to carry paper money than coins, and that many silver coins are forged or their weight much lessened by deliberate scratching and rubbing.

According to an unofficial statement, the Government has collected about \$5,000,000 out of the \$10,000,000 loan. During the last few days one hears very little about pressure for the full payment of this levy. The merchants are of the opinion that since the Central Bank is now in a sound financial position, no further levy should be made.

CUBAN SUGAR BILL.

FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF RUBBER.

Havana, Oct. 4.

President Machado has signed the Sugar Bill, to establish stabilization of prices by restriction of output. —*Reuter's American Service.*

SPANISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE PRESIDENT NOMINATED.

Madrid, Oct. 4.

The King has signed a decree nominating the former Foreign Minister, Yanguas, as president of the National Assembly. —*Reuter.*

MEXICAN REBELS EXECUTED.

DRASTIC SUPPRESSION OF REVOLT.

WOMEN ARE IMPLICATED.

Mexico City, Oct. 4.

"So long as Generals Serrano and Gomez confined their Presidential campaign to words, I was prepared to give them every guarantee to press their candidature, but now they have taken the field they are traitors whom the Government is determined to combat and annihilate," declares President Calles in a manifesto vowing peremptorily to suppress the revolutionary movement.

President Calles admits that troops have mutinied not only in Mexico City, but also at Torreon and Coahuila. An attempted outbreak has occurred at Vera Cruz directed by General Gomez, while General Serrano's revolt at Torreon has only been put down after a battle of three hours. All the rebel officers have been captured, and soldiers equivalent to a battalion have been disarmed. —*Reuter's American Service.*

Officers Executed.

Mexico City, later. General Serrano, one of the revolutionary leaders, and thirteen of his followers, have been captured.

They have all been court-martialled and executed.

Colonel Manzanilla, the commander of the Sixteenth Battalion of the Torreon garrison, and all the members of his staff, have been executed as well. —*Reuter's American Service.*

Women Arrested.

New York, Oct. 4. A despatch from Galveston states that the Mexican Government has ordered a censorship both ways on all cable communications between Mexico and the United States.

According to a rumour from Nogales, in Arizona, 29 prominent citizens of Mexico City, including a dozen women, have been arrested on a charge of being implicated in the revolt, and possessing arms and ammunition.

Ten of the women have been released, but the remainder of the prisoners are being held in custody. —*Reuter's American Service.*

Train Service Suspended.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 4.

The military authorities have ordered the suspension of the train service on the Mexican Inter-Oceanic Railway connecting Vera Cruz and Mexico City. No reason has been given for the order, by which all branch lines and two railways are affected, but it is rumoured that uprisings have occurred in several places. The Federal Garrison has left the barracks for an unknown destination. —*Reuter's American Service.*

AGRICULTURE IN THE EMPIRE.

A BIG DELEGATE CONFERENCE.

London, Oct. 4.

Comprising two hundred delegates, the Imperial Agricultural Conference to-day began in London its discussions of the best ways and means of organising agricultural research within the Empire.

The Hon. W. E. Guinness, Minister of Agriculture, in the opening speech, said that agriculture was the largest Empire industry. Even in this crowded country, it reached the value of £225,000,000 a year, and when one realised that in the vast overseas territories of the Empire 80 per cent. of the people were living by agriculture, that industry would be seen as a giant pillar of its life and prosperity. —*British Wireless.*

THE DUTCH AIR MAIL.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI.

Karachi, Oct. 4.

Lieut. Koppen, who is carrying an air mail from Amsterdam, whence he departed on October 1, to the Dutch East Indies, has arrived here from Bushire. —*Reuter.*

HANKOW NEGLECT.

BRITISH RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

BUND FILTH AND STENCH.

The latest Hankow papers to hand contain much correspondence relative to the very bad conditions pertaining in the ex-British Concession, and the following letter, from the *Central China Post*, throws much light on the plight and attitude of British residents in that much-neglected port:

Sir,—Your correspondent "Just as Dumb" may be quite correct in that a mass meeting would be futile if we keep in mind the return of the concession or something equally as drastic, inasmuch as opinions would be hopelessly divided. But there are other matters that can be taken up. We see rickshaws roaming the streets in droves and accosting all and sundry observing the rules of the road. They are a nuisance to the walking public who can easily hail a rickshaw if they want one, and the police do nothing about it. At the corner opposite and to the right of Hemmings and Berkeley's Building is a convenient latrine in common with several other places. The Bund foreshore is notorious for its filth and stench. One dead body I know was allowed to remain for two days, and diseased dogs wander there at will. The seats on the Bund are used by filthy coolies and are full of vermin, and the grass is overrun with loafers. Handcarts are hopelessly overloaded and the wear and tear on the roads is greater than it should be by well regulated haulage. When a cart reaches a crossing the coolies pulling it often shout and deliberately hurry across regardless of which way the police is directing traffic. Not until a speeding motor car collides with one of these carts at a crossing resulting in loss of life will anything be done. But by then it will be too late.

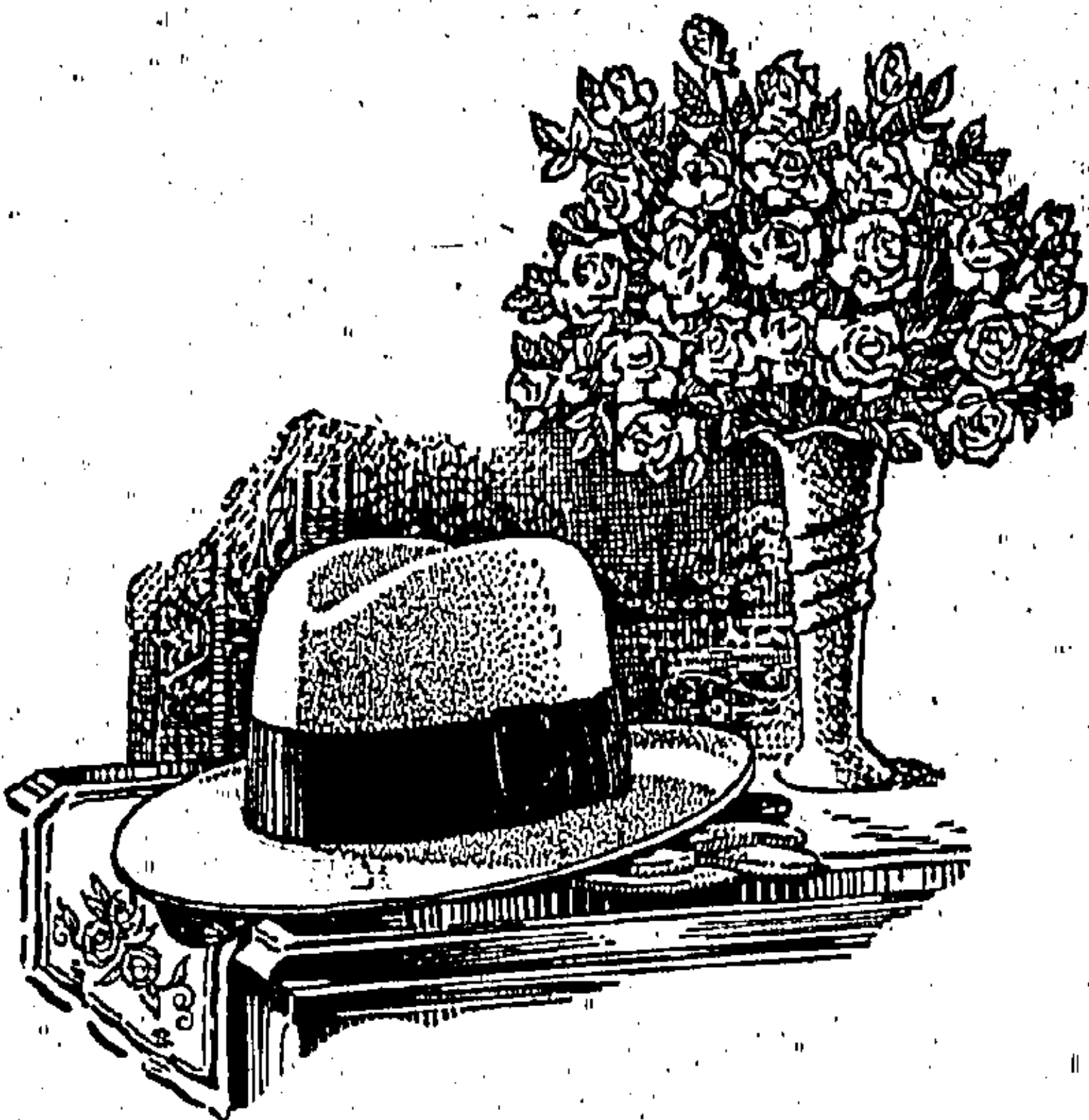
No School.

No provision is made for a school. The former British School is now the S.A.D. court, a court after all distinct and separate from the Municipal police and under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to prove the ethics of the kind of justice administered one has only to review the case of a few weeks ago in which a court runner smuggling opium was immune from punishment by the police because of his status. Such a court (alleged) of justice is now housed in the British School and the British women are at a loss as to how to educate their children. Bicycle riding on the footpath goes on even outside the Municipal Building with police looking on as interested spectators, as I saw yesterday. The carting of cargoes and baskets on the sidewalk is continuous. Coolies with poles are now a menace to pedestrians. Hawkers roam the streets at will as do beggars. Private rickshaws are parking on the sidewalks. A notorious offender is the one opposite the old volunteer headquarters.

Cargo Pilfering.

The question of dogs has been adequately referred to but nothing has been done about it. Pilfering of cargo is serious enough for shipping companies to insert a clause to the effect that they will not accept claims after the cargo leaves the ship. The hordes of women and children may be excused, as one Chinese friend excused it on the ground that they are poor and needy, but how much better then officially to give them what they take by posting notices to that effect, rather than make criminals by overlooking in the main their offences? An occasional arrest is not sufficient. The volunteer headquarters is now the home of a number of "gentlemen in grey" who make an unearthly noise at daybreak every morning with their shouting at drill and combined bugle and trumpet practice in two different keys simultaneously. Could this not be stopped in the interest of public health and convenience? Motors that fly through the streets at break neck speed are a danger and menace to the public. Carriages are overloaded and the horses made to work while in dreadful condition, etc. etc.

(Continued on Page 14.)



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LOCAL RESIDENTS HONOURED.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE CEREMONY.

The Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern was invested a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., at an investiture held at Government House last night. Mr. Ho Kom-tong was granted the dignity of an Officer of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire, and Mr. Henry Dixon the dignity of a Companion of the Imperial Service Order. The investiture was preceded by a dinner and reception when Government officials, Naval and Military officers and many prominent residents were present.

After dinner His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clementi received guests in the lounge of the ball room after they had been met by Capt. Perfect and Capt. Dowbiggin. A procession consisting of Capt. A. J. L. Whyte, A.D.C., the Rev. H. R. Wells, Capt. O'Leary, the Rev. T. W. Pearce, Major Gore, Capt. Doyle, Dr. Addison, Mr. R. Sutherland, Major Roberts, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. Jenkin, the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, Comdr. Buchanan, Lieut. Col. Badcock, Lieut. Col. Boylan-Smith, Lieut. Col. Thunder, Lieut. Col. Clarke, Col. Serpison Brooke, Lieut. Col. Comyn, Admiral Boyle, His Honour the Chief Justice and His Excellency the Governor then advanced and took up their places on the dais in the Ball Room.

On the Dais.

Spaces were reserved on the right of His Excellency for the Hon. Mr. Southern and Mr. Dixon and on the left of His Excellency for Mr. Ho Kom-tong. The Hon. Colonial Secretary was on the Governor's immediate right. Places were also reserved on Mr. Dixon's right for His Excellency General Luard, Comdr. Pearson, Mr. Breen and Mr. Bullock and on the left of Mr. Ho Kom-tong for the Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp and the Hon. Mr. Halifax.

When those in the procession had taken up their allotted positions on the dais the band played the first six bars of the National Anthem. Capt. Dowbiggin then advanced with the Hon. Mr. Southern, accompanied by His Excellency General Luard on his right and by Comdr. Pearson on his left.

The procession halted in front of the dais, the Chief Justice received the copy of the Warrant from Capt. Whyte and read as follows:

The Warrant.

George The Fifth, by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Sovereign and Chief of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, to Our Trusty and Well-beloved Wilfrid Thomas Southern, Esquire, Colonial Secretary of Our Colony of Hongkong,

Greeting!

Whereas we have thought fit to nominate and appoint you to be a Member of the Third Class or Companions of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George;

We do by these presents grant unto you the Dignity of a Companion of Our said Most Distinguished Order, and we do hereby authorize you to have, hold, and enjoy the said Dignity as a Member of the Third Class or Companions of Our said Most Distinguished Order, together with all and singular the privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of Our said Most Distinguished Order.

The Investiture.

After reading the Warrant the Chief Justice returned it to the Aide-de-camp and His Excellency then addressed the Hon. Mr. Southern:

You and I were first associated in official work during 1922 at the Colonial Secretariat of Ceylon and later we were colleagues in the

Executive Council of that Colony. More recently for the last 17 months we have been very intimately connected in the task of administering the Government of Hongkong.

There can be no closer official relationships than those of a Colonial Secretary to his Principal Assistant and of a Governor to his Colonial Secretary; and, therefore, although every one in Hongkong knows how thoroughly you have earned the honour which His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer upon you, no one knows this quite so well as I.

This recognition of the value of your services has been fully merited by conspicuous ability, by loyal, arduous and painstaking work and by a wise discretion and tact which have greatly facilitated the discharge of difficult duties. To-morrow I shall entrust the Government of Hongkong to your care and I do so with complete confidence that the welfare of the Colony, which we both love, will be safe and secure under your guidance.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to be the means of investing you with the insignia of Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

His Excellency then received the insignia of the C.M.G. from Capt. Dowbiggin and invested the Hon. Mr. Southern, afterwards shaking him by the hand. He and his supporters then took up their allotted positions on the dais, and then Capt. Perfect, A.D.C., advanced with Mr. Ho Kom-tong, accompanied on the right by the Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp and on the left by the Hon. Mr. Halifax.

Capt. Whyte handed the Chief Justice a copy of the Warrant, which he read as follows:

The O.B.E. Warrant.

(Signed) George R. I.

George The Fifth by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India and Sovereign of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Our trusty and well-beloved Ho Kom-tong Esquire

Greeting!

Whereas we have thought fit to nominate and appoint you to be an Officer of the Civil Division of Our said Most Excellent Order of the British Empire We do by these presents grant unto you the Dignity of an Officer of Our said Order and hereby authorize you to have hold and enjoy the said Dignity and Rank of an Officer of Our aforesaid Order together with all and singular the privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's under Our Sign Manual and the Seal of Our said Order, this Third day of June 1927 in the Eighteenth year of Our Reign. By the Sovereign's Command.

(Signed) Edward P. Grand Master.

Grant of the dignity of an Officer of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire to Ho Kom-tong, Esq.

His Excellency then addressed Mr. Ho Kom-tong as follows:

Mr. Ho Kom-tong, I am glad that the duty devolves upon me of investing you with the insignia of Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire: for there is no one who has been more generous than you in his benefactions to Hongkong or has given in a better spirit. You have always, in the case of charity and public service, given all you could without reckoning on any recompense. Your example is, and will be, an encouragement to the Hongkong Chinese to observe the precept.

Give all thou canst! High Heaven rejects the lore Of nicely calculated less or more!

It is a special pleasure to me, as a confrere of yours in Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, to commend the valuable services rendered by you to the Ambulance Brigade in this Colony. I congratulate you warmly on the honour which His Majesty the King has conferred upon you. Receiving the insignia from Capt.

Perfect, His Excellency invested him with the Order and shook him by the hand. Mr. Ho Kom-tong and his supporters then took up their positions on the dais, and Capt. Johnston advanced with Mr. Dixon, supported on the right by Mr. Breen and on the left by Mr. Bullock. Arriving in front of the centre of the dais, Capt. Whyte handed the Warrant to the Chief Justice, who read as follows:

The I.S.O. Warrant.

(Signed) George R. I.

George The Fifth by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Sovereign of the Imperial Service Order, to Our Trusty and Well-beloved Henry Dixon, Esquire, Superintendent, Money Order Office, General Post Office, Hongkong,

Greeting!

Whereas We have thought fit to Nominate and Appoint you to be a Companion of Our Imperial Service Order, We do by these presents Grant unto you the Dignity of a Companion of Our said Order And We do hereby authorize you to Have, Hold and Enjoy the said Dignity as a Companion of Our said Order, together with all and singular the privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's the Third day of June 1927 on the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

(Signed) W. Joynton Hicks. Grant of the Dignity of a Companion of the Imperial Service Order to Henry Dixon, Esquire.

The Procession.

Mr. Dixon was then addressed and invested by His Excellency as follows:

It is a condition of the grant of the Imperial Service Order that the recipient shall have served His Majesty the King for at least sixteen years in the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Services of the British Empire and shall still be on the active list. You joined the clerical branch of the Hongkong Civil Service in May, 1890, and have completed thirty-seven years service, or more than twice the qualifying period, and you are still on the active list as Superintendent of the Money Order Office at the Hongkong General Post Office. In recognition of your long, faithful and efficient service His Majesty the King has appointed you to be a Companion of the Imperial Service Order and it gives me much pleasure to invest you now with the badge of the Order. I congratulate you heartily on this well-earned honour.

The procession, consisting of Capt. Perfect, Capt. Dowbiggin, Capt. Johnston, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, O.B.E., H.E., the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Southern O.M.G., His Honour the Chief Justice, Mr. Dixon, I.S.O., H.E., General Luard, O.B., O.M.G., the Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, Kt., K.C., C.B.E., Hon. Mr. Halifax, C.M.G., C.B.E., Rear-Admiral Boyle, O.B., Comdr. Pearson, C.M.G., the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, C.M.G., Col. Serpison-Brooke, C.M.G., Lieut. Col. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut. Col. Comyn, C.M.G., Lieut. Col. Thunder, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Mr. Bullock, I.S.O., M.B.E., D.C.M., Lieut. Col. Badcock, C.B.E., D.S.O., Lieut. Col. Boylan-Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.D., Mr. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E., Comdr. Buchanan, O.B.E., Mr. R. Sutherland, M.B.E., Mr. Jenkin, O.B.E., Capt. Doyle, O.B.E., Major Roberts, V.C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Dr. Addison, M.B.E., the Rev. T.W. Pearce, O.B.E., Rev. H.R. Wells, O.B.E., Capt. O'Leary, M.B.E., Major Gore, C.I.E., O.B.E. and Capt. Whyte, then advanced to the centre of the Ball Room and dispersed. A musical programme followed.



Have You Got A SORE THROAT?

CHILLY night-temperatures are making throats sore, hoarse and irritated. It's the chill that inflames the throat which often leads to bronchitis and lung trouble.

The quickest and best remedy for throat or chest is the real breathable Peps tablets. As they dissolve on the tongue, Peps give off powerful medicinal fumes that pass with the breath into the innermost recesses.

In this speedy direct way Peps find out and exterminate disease germs; they end all soreness, inflammation and irritation, and extend a beneficial soothing and healing influence on the whole of the breathing passages.

Peps are equally good for bronchitis, bronchial asthma, obstinate coughs, etc., and they afford valuable protection against dangerous chills and fevers.

"PEPS tablets are obtainable in handy sealed glass bottles. Of dispensaries every-where. Direct from agents—Messrs. Moulder & Company Queen's Road, Cent. HONGKONG."

PEPS
THE INFECTION-KILLING TABLETS

FIRE PROOF

THE GOLD MEDAL



WEATHER PROOF
ASBESTOS CEMENT ROOFING

OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION

"ITALIT"

Corrugated Cement Roofing in GREY and RED

STOCKS CARRIED

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Sole Agents for

ETERNIT PIETRA ARTIFICIALE (LONDON) LTD.

THE WORLD LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING SALOON

58, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Splendidly situated in the Heart of the European section. Competent, experienced hairdressers assuring stylish cut. Elegant equipments and good sanitary conditions throughout.

Most up-to-date machine and method for Permanent Wave. Price very reasonable.

We open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. except Sundays, when the hours are 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Phone Kowloon 1378.

LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHS

ALBUM OF 40 VIEWS—\$3.00
POST CARDS 75 CENTS PER DOZEN.
BEST SELECTION IN HONGKONG.

MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St.

Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Lung trouble

can often be avoided by the timely use of SCOTT'S Emulsion which is widely prescribed in all affections of the throat and chest. Ask for

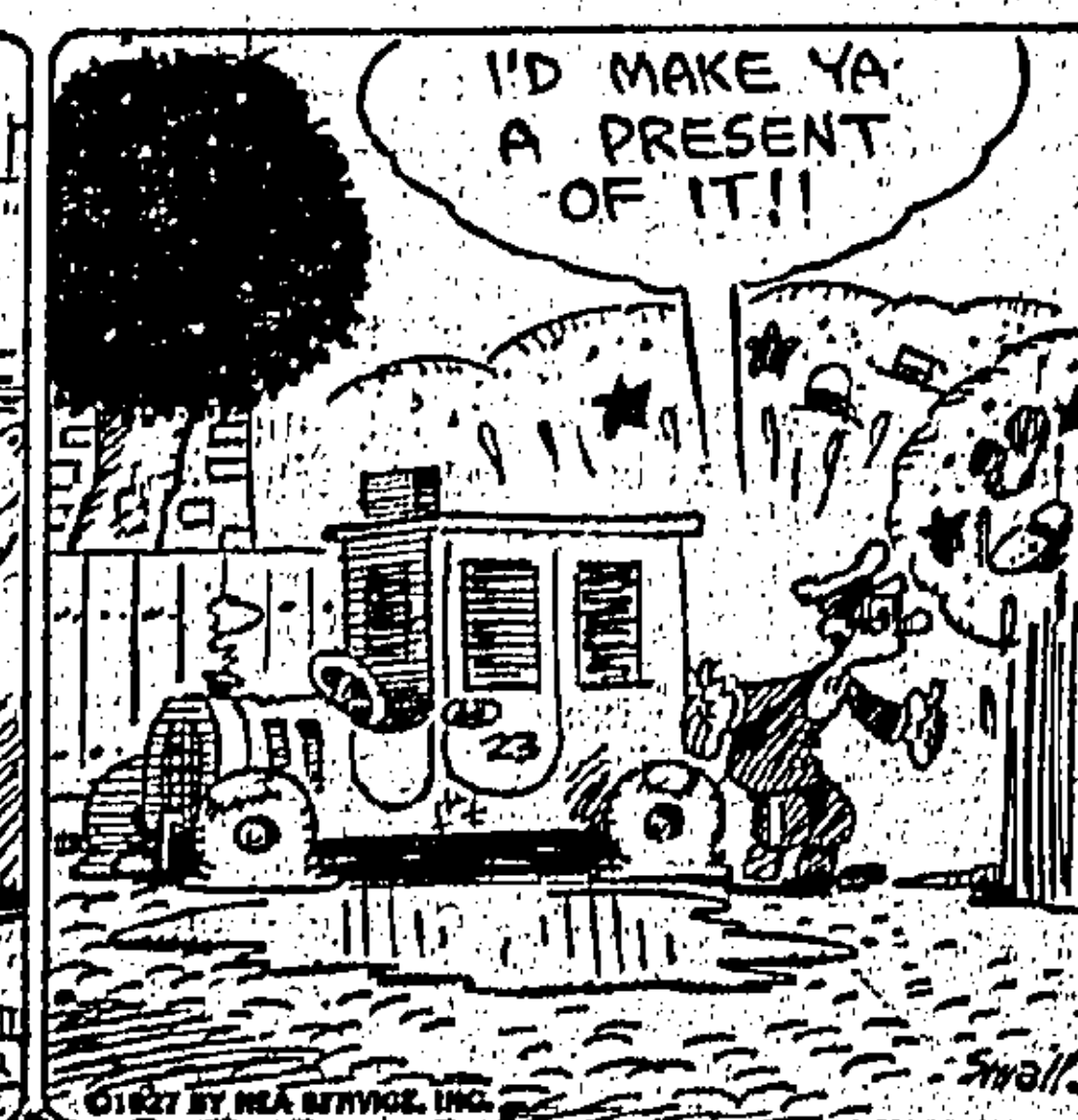
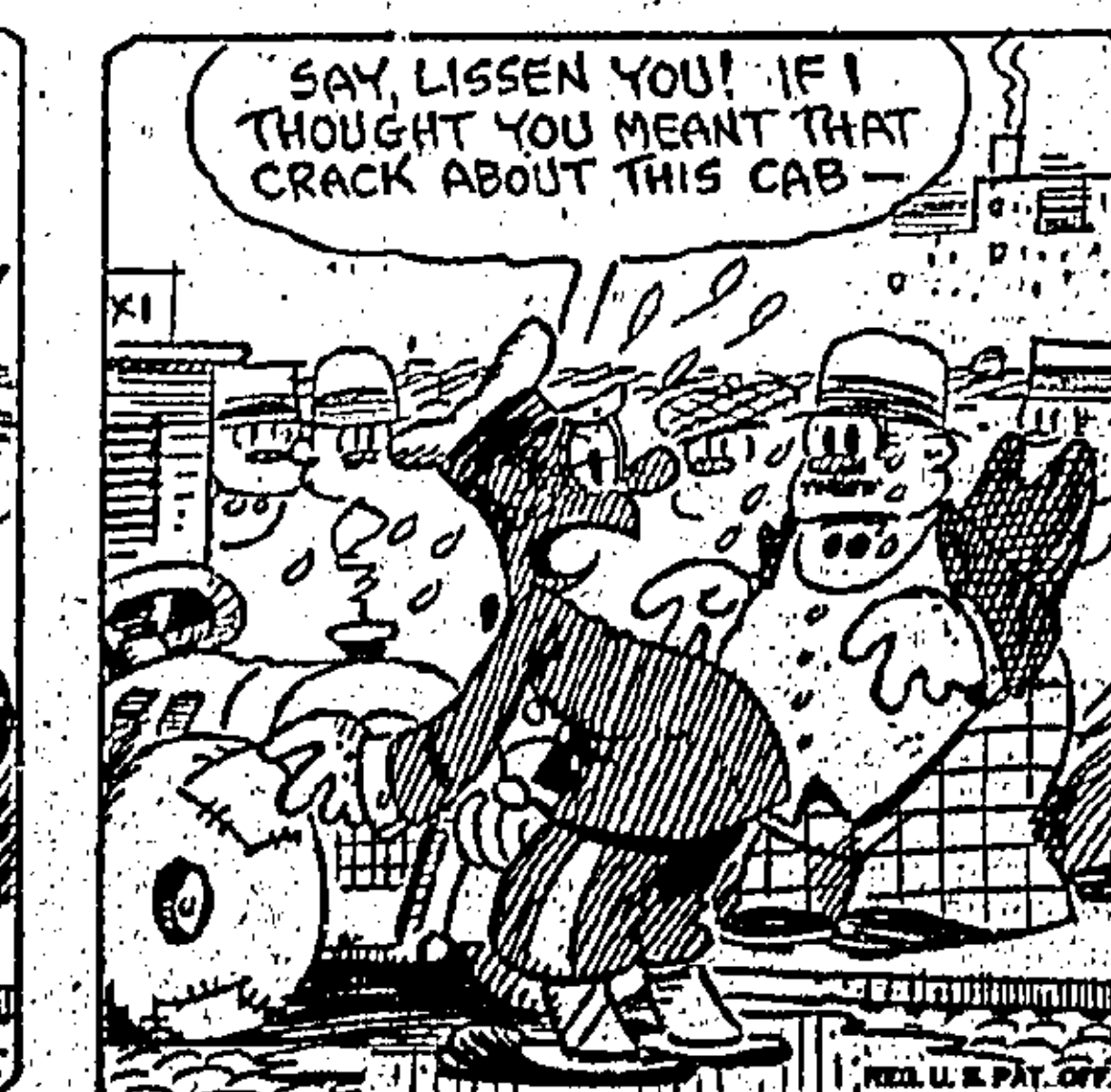
SCOTT'S Emulsion
The protector of life



SALESMAN \$AM

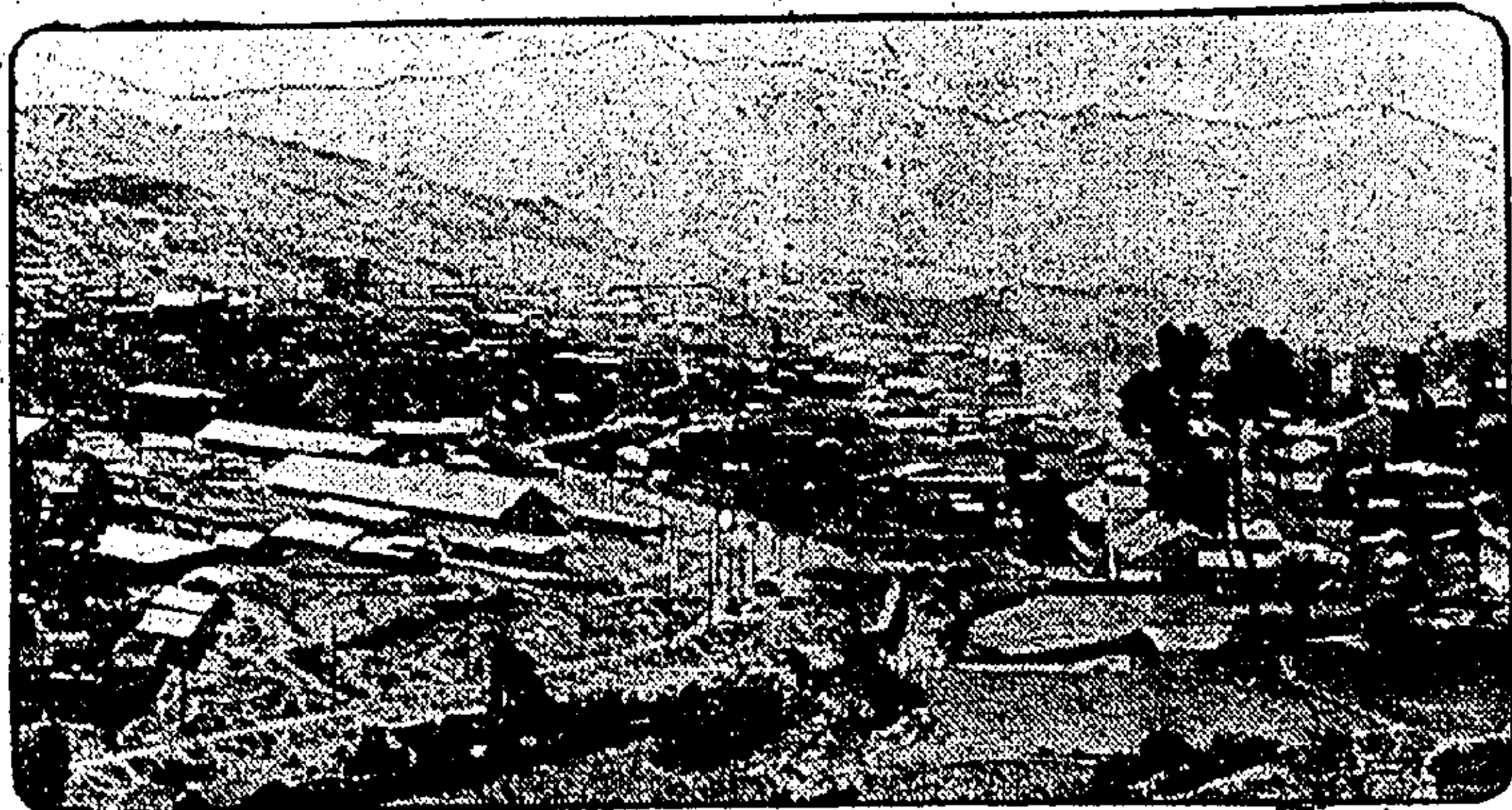
Speaking of Generosity

By Small

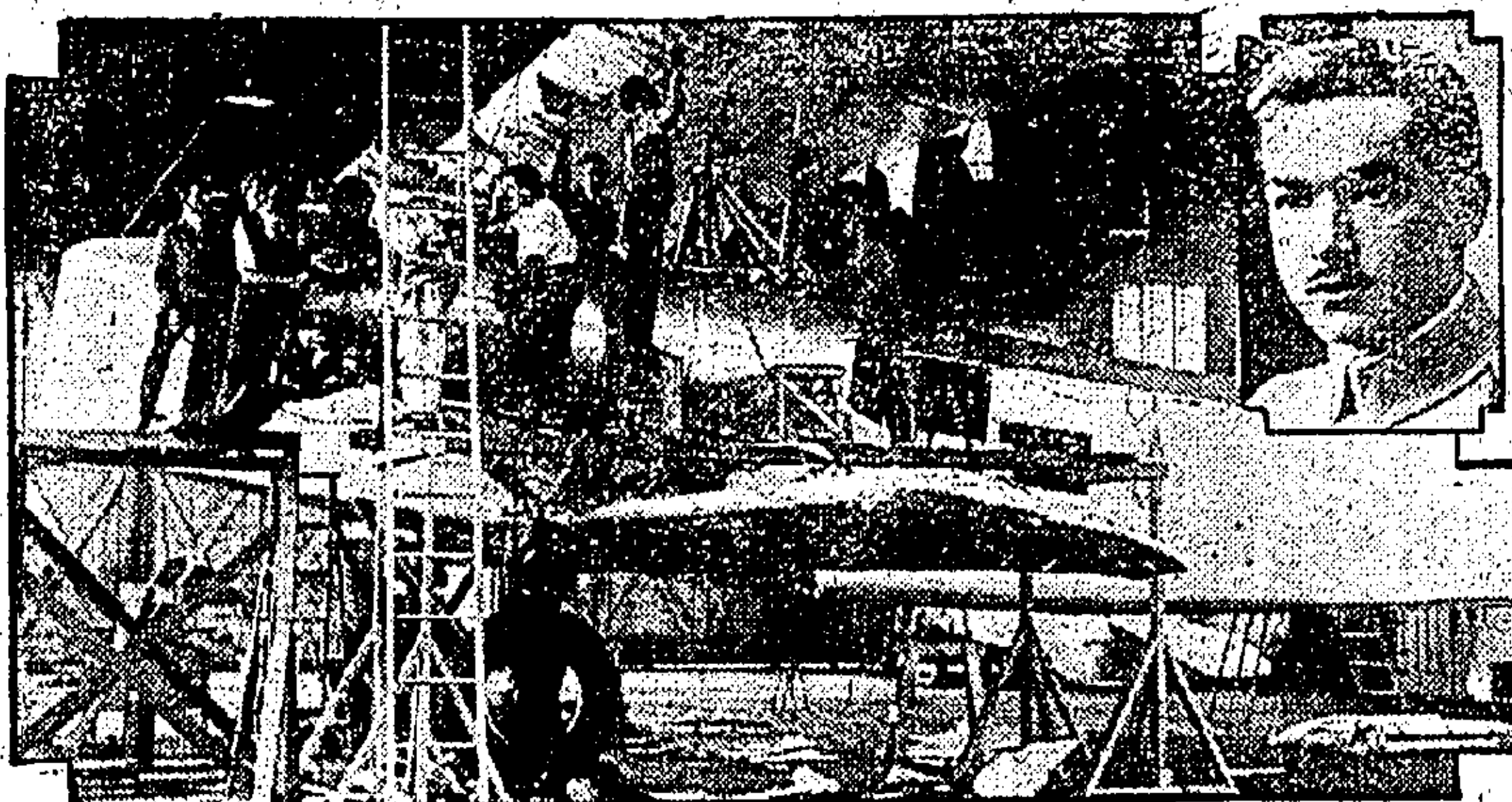




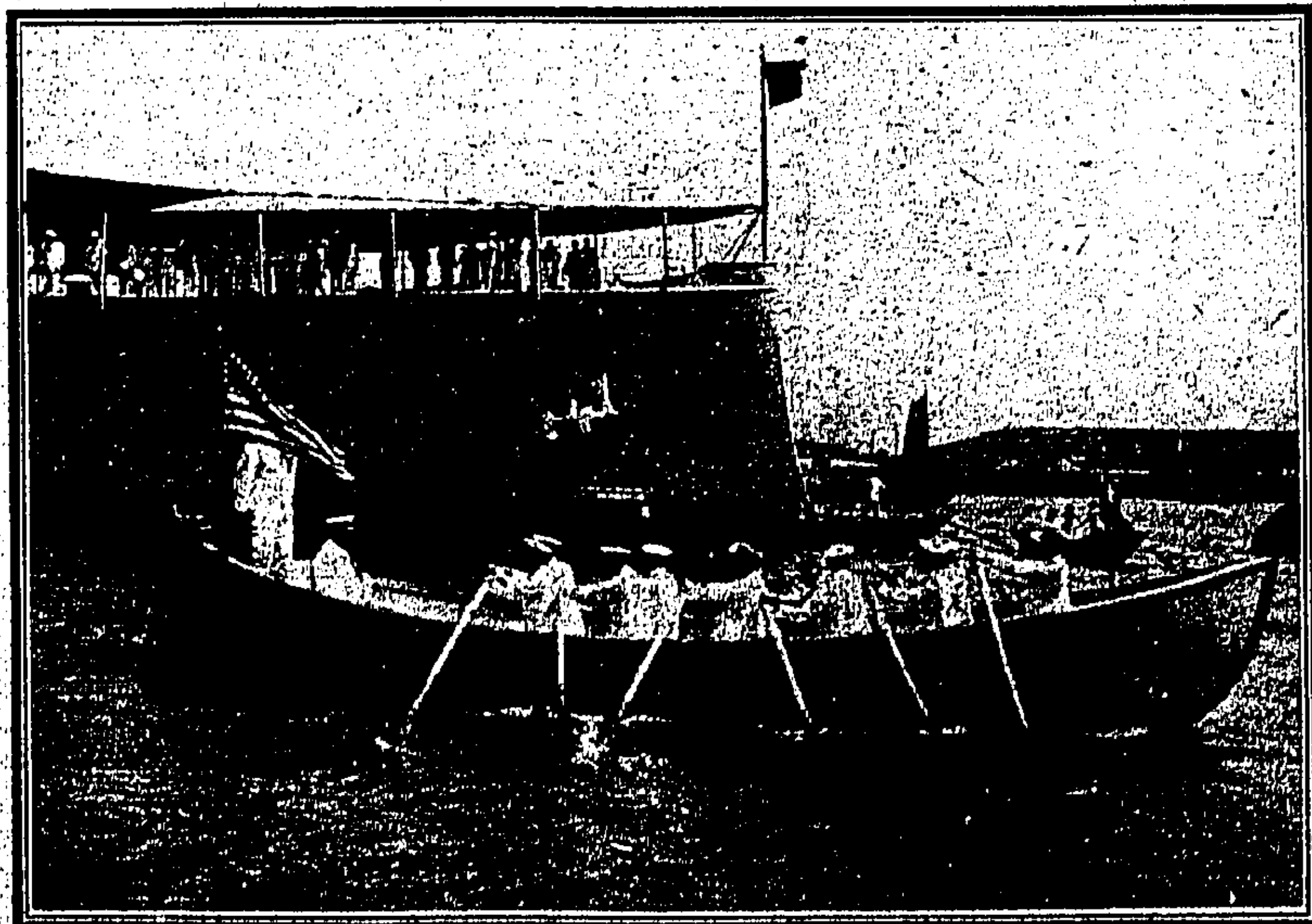
RIOTS IN PARIS.—Serious disorders occurred in Paris during the demonstrations held in protest at the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, cafes and shops on the boulevards being wrecked by the mob. The smashed and looted window of a shoe-shop is here shown. (Times copyright).



RECENT BOLIVIAN RISING.—This aerial view shows the peaceful city of La Paz, Bolivia, upon which descended 80,000 descendants of the ancient Inca Indians applying torches to homes and slaying white residents. The uprising was a protest against the inroads of civilization into this old country.



ATLANTIC FLIGHT INTENDED.—A graphic idea of the size of the new biplane Igor Sikorsky is building at Curtiss Field, Long Island, for Rene Fonok's second attempt at the New York-to-Paris flight is afforded by comparison with the mechanics here pictured busy about it. Fonok (inset) crashed on his first take-off a year ago.



ADMIRAL WILLIAMS' DEPARTURE.—Admiral C. S. Williams (in the stern of the boat), being rowed by staff officers, from the U. S. S. Pittsburgh to the U. S. S. General Alava, prior to sailing the following day from Shanghai by the a.s. President Jefferson.



WINNERS OF DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Dr. O. D. Rasnussen, left, and Mr. A. L. Sullivan, right, winners of the Lawn Tennis Doubles Championship of Shanghai, played at the Majestic Courts.



WEDDING IN CHINESE SOCIETY.—Mr. John P. Z. Wei, and his bride Miss Yao Tsung-de, who were married on September 3, at the home of Mr. Wai Luk-chune, at Shanghai, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Pastor Kiang.



PRINCE IN CANADA.—The Prince Wales is shown shaking hands with members of Princess Pat's Canadian Regiment at Winnipeg, Manitoba, during his Canadian visit. The Princess Pat's established a distinguished record of service during the war.



Shoes

The K idea of foot comfort is a shoe that clasps the heel and instep snugly but leaves the toes to move naturally as you walk. If your shoes do not give you this comfort try a plus-fitting K, which has extra but unseen toe room. For instance, a plus 4 fitting K has normal heel and ankle, with extra and concealed room for the toes, while a plus 3 fitting has a normal forepart with a reduced heel to fit a slender ankle.

Remember, too, the better your shoes fit you the longer they will last.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

Alexandra Building.

Des Vaux Road.

VALUE

FOR THE BEST GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, FRESH MEAT, FISH AND EGGS AND POULTRY, WE OFFER YOU THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

Special Terms to Messes

NAVY AND ARMY CONTRACTORS. WHY NOT GIVE US A TRIAL?

SANG LEE

69B Des Vaux Road.

(Old Fire Station.)

CALDBECK'S

PALE GOLD

SHERRY.

DEATH DUTIES

Avoid difficulty and delay to your dependents after your death by effecting a special

ESTATE DUTY POLICY

with

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.

write on phone for particulars
LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Tel. C. 1122.

WHITEAWAYS

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. "MALWA" A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF OUR STANDARD VALUE IN BLAZERS.

THE "COLLEGE"

NON RUSTING GILT BUTTONS

MENS NAVY FLANNEL BLAZER

FOR TENNIS & GENERAL SPORTS WEAR

A USEFUL GARMENT FOR ALL OUTDOOR OCCASIONS.

Ready-to-wear in all sizes from 34 to 42 (inside chest). Reliable quality flannel that will not quickly fade. Three outside pockets, one inside.

\$10.50



ONE OF WHITEAWAYS' STANDARD VALUES

GENT'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprises.

Advertise in
The Hongkong Telegraph.

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are available collection—

1432, 1442, 1397, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 248, 259, 265, 267

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and Suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Immediately. Second Floor, No. 38, Wyndham Street. Apply 2nd floor.

TO LET.—One European Flat Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

COMMERCIAL OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 2, Bisbee Villas, Victoria Road, Pokfulam. A most desirable semi-detached country residence with tennis court and large grounds and also private garage. Excellent situation cool and shady with commanding view. Immediate possession. For terms and further particulars. Apply to J. R. Joseph, 2nd floor, Prince's Building, Des Voeux Road, Telephone No. C.918.

FOUND.

FOUND in Lee Gardens on 1st October—a lady's hand-bag. Apply Deputy Superintendent of Police, Police Headquarters.

LOST.

LOST.—Since 1st inst. White Pointer Dog, liver spot on back and head. Torn ears. Answers to name "Decoy". Finder reward. Communicate F. L. Silva, 18, Chatham Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.1384.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATSHEDS.—Owners wishing to rebuild their matsheds can obtain the best possible terms from YEE HOP. Matched builders for 20 years. There is less chance of your matshed blowing down IF WE BUILD IT. Address YEE HOP, 10, Tai Wong Lane, Wanchai.

OPPORTUNITY exists for tactful and refined lady to join as partner in private hotel venture on joint account basis. Advertiser will supply furniture and place. Central Office rooms or present vacant central flats required for use as living rooms immediately. For rent—Houses, Flats or rooms, Mid-level and Pokfulam. Furnished if required. Houses for disposal on part cash and instalment basis. Small Investors, Tel. C.4630.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For local Shipping Office, European Lady Stenographer and Typist. Previous office experience essential. Apply Box 270, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

HOUSES WANTED.

The Admiralty may be desirous of obtaining on a long lease houses on the Peak or May Road levels. The houses offered to have a minimum of two living rooms, and three large bedrooms. Will owners or agents kindly forward particulars of any available houses to the Officer in Charge of Works, H. M. Naval Yard.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Baby's pram (Navy Blue) equal wheels complete with canopy (green and white) splendid condition. No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box No. 271, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Teak furniture comprising Dining room suite; Two bedroom suites complete, single beds with mattresses; two Chesterfield and Armchairs, Hatstand, Hall table all in excellent condition. Shanghai baths, Commodore, Kitchen range tables hot room press. Can be seen by appointment Tel. No. Peak, 194.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. RAVEN AND BASTO. ARCHITECTS SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

Are removing to Prince's Building top floor (Corner of Des Voeux Road Central and Ice House Street), as from the 1st of October. Lift entrance next Alexandra Cafe.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, have this day admitted to partnership in my firm, Mr. Paul Mary Hodgson, Solicitor, which firm hitherto carried on in my name will henceforth be carried on under the name of "TSO & HODGSON" at Pedder Building, 3rd floor, Pedder Street.

S. W. TSO.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1927.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three per cent. (3%) on the nominal amount per share paid up (i.e., Thirty cents per share on the shares of the Company \$10 fully paid-up; and Seven-and-a-half cents per share on the shares \$2.50 paid-up), will be paid on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1927, in respect of the financial year to the 31st December, 1927, to the Members of the Company who are on the Register on Saturday, the 15th October, 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Monday, the 10th October, 1927, to Saturday, the 15th October, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
R. GUY WILKINSON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1927.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

The offices and stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business on the 10th October, 1927.

A. J. HOPE,
Assistant-in-Charge, temporarily,
Chinese Maritime Customs,
Kowloon & District.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th October, 1927.

G. J. R. NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 250.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in triplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply and delivery of Stores," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Friday, the 21st day of October, 1927, for the supply and delivery of the following Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1928:—

Ironmongery, Household and Sanitary Utensils, Brushes, Tools, Lamps, etc.
Asbestos, Rubber, Leather, Packing, Ropes, etc.
Clothing, Drapery, Haberdashery, etc.
Bamboo and Cane Goods, Fire-wood, etc.
Drysalteries, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, etc.
Lubricating, Lighting and Fuel Oils.

Greases.
Electrical Stores.
Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, etc.
Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, Angles, Brass, Copper, and other Metals.
Iron, Steel and Brass Castings, Manufactured Ironwork, etc. Timber.
Bricks, Cement, Lime, etc.

Each of the above is a separate and distinct tender. Tenderers may quote for any one or more or all of the above lists, and any one or more or all may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Government.

Each Tenderer must produce with each tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum named on the respective tender from as a pledge of the bona fides of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out, to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of the respective tender or tenders which may be accepted. The deposit will be returned to any Tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

For forms of tender and further particulars apply this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. T. JACKMAN,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1927.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.
If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.
E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

NOTICE.

CRITICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

As from the 26th ultimo, we have been appointed agents in Hongkong for the above company.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.,
French Bank Building,
Queen's Road Central,
Tel. Central 1500.

MACAO RACE CLUB.

Draft programmes and entry forms of the Fourth Extra Race Meeting to be held on 15th and 16th October, 1927, can be obtained upon application to The International Race and Recreation Club of Macao, Ltd., Hongkong Jockey Club and Causeway Bay Stables, Hongkong.

Entries will close on Friday, 7th October at 8 p.m.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Sixth Extra Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on Saturday, 6th October and Monday, 10th October, 1927, commencing at 2.45 p.m. on both days. The first ball will be rung at 2.15 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. per day for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5. each per day up to Friday, 7th October, 1927.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. per day. Each member can obtain upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

ELLERMAN LINE.

From EUROPE.
The Steamship,

"CITY OF SALFORD" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 11th October, 1927, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 16th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No fire insurance has been effected. Bills of lading will be countersigned by.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents,
Hongkong, October 5, 1927.

CORNS

"GETS-IT"
Ends Pain
in 3 Short
Seconds

No matter where it is, how bad it hurts, how long you've had it, or what kind of corn it is, "Gets-It" will stop the pain in 3 seconds. Pain goes at a touch. Then the corn shrinks up and is peeled off. You walk, dance, wear tight shoes all you want. For your own sake, try "Gets-It." For sale everywhere—costs very little. "GETS-IT," Inc., Chicago, U. S. A.

"GETS-IT"

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY,
the 11th October, 1927,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Postage Stamps.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)

On View from Saturday, the 8th October, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

GREAT REDUCTION!

DECCA GRAMOPHONES

from
\$21. to \$42.

Usual Price. Sale Price.

\$30. less 30% \$21.
\$45. " " \$31.50.
\$60. " " \$42.00.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

at

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY,
8, Des Voeux Road Central
(Entrance Ice House Street)
Telephone C. 4648.



"BRIGHT
YOU ARE"

—when you have your
clothes brightened up
at the

The International Dry-Cleaning
and Dyeing Co.

Where expert cleaning
service goes hand in
hand with very moderate prices.

19 Wyndham Street Hongkong
38 Nathan Road, Kowloon



Reiss, Massey & Co., Ltd.

DISTRIBUTORS.

Exchange Bldg. Tel. C. 674

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

Parcels for places in Szechwan will now be accepted for transmission at senders' risk. It is to be noted that parcels are liable to delay, and that the service may be suspended again at any time.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

RADIO NOTICES.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places:—

Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Province of Yunnan, Canton, Wuchow, Kowloon, Hoihow, Macao, Kwongchowwan, Fort Bayard and Amoy.

Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, General Post Office Building.

Swatow Service temporarily suspended.

It is notified for information that Feather Fans and Brooches cannot be sent by post to Great Britain. They are prohibited by the Plumage (Prohibition) Act of 1921.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai	Per	October 5.
Shanghai	Ningpo	October 6.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters and Papers London 8th September)	Diomed	October 9.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Emp. of Russia	October 11.
Swatow and Amoy	Van Heutsz	October 12.
Shanghai	Malwa	October 14.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Due
Hoihow	Per	Oct. 5, 5 p.m.
Japan	Amoy	Oct. 5, 5 p.m.
*Swatow, *Amoy and Formosa	Dei Maru	Oct. 6, 8.30 a.m.
*Straits and Bombay	Alipore	Oct. 6, 8.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Tilawa	Oct. 6, 11.30 a.m.
	Letters	Oct. 6, 12.30 p.m.
*Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	Oct. 6, 1 p.m.
Java via Soerabaya	Tjisaraea	Oct. 6, 2.30 p.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Oct. 6, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Linan	Oct. 6, 5 p.m.
Bangkok	Chinhua	Oct. 6, 5 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Szechuen	Oct. 7, 5 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Laisang	Oct. 8, 5 p.m.
	Letters	Oct. 8, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru	Oct. 9, 8 a.m.
Sandakan	Sui Sang	Oct. 10, 1.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Oct. 11, Noon.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Angers	Tues., 11 Oct. K. P. O.

Registration... 1 p.m.
Letters... 1 p.m.
Registration... 1.45 p.m.
Letters... 2.30 p.m.
(Due Marseilles, 11th Nov.)

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa

Hau Yang... Tues., Oct. 11, 5 p.m.

Emp. of Russia

Wed., Oct. 12, 3.30 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

Van Heutsz Thurs., Oct. 13, 10.30 a.m.

Hai Hong... Fri., Oct. 14, noon.

Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles

Malwa... Sat., Oct. 15.

K. P. O.

Parcels... Oct. 14, 4.30 p.m.

Registration... Oct. 15, 9 a.m.

Letters... 10 a.m.

G. P. O.

Parcels... Oct. 14, 5 p.m.

Registration... Oct. 15, 9.45 a.m.

Letters... 10.30 a.m.

(Due Marseilles, 11th November)

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

WHALING IN THE ANTARCTIC.

THE URGENT NEED OF CONTROL.

Wellington, N. Z.: Before organized settlement took place in New Zealand, whaling was the industry which attracted white people to these waters. Many vessels equipped for whaling came South, and numerous stations were established on the coasts. Gradually the industry declined, and now there are only two stations, one on the North Auckland coast and one in Tory Channel (South Island). The decline is attributable to the indiscriminate slaughter of the animals, which either killed off the whales or drove them into other waters. Fear is now expressed that a similar result will attend the exploitation of the Antarctic whale fisheries.

New Zealand is not without responsibility in this matter, as the Governor-General of the Dominion is, by Order in Council of the British Government, Governor of the Ross Dependency, which extends to the South Pole, and New Zealand receives whaling licence fees and royalties on the oil taken. In 1925-26 the receipts from this source amounted to \$2,412. The whale oil taken in that year exceeded 1,500,000 gallons.

Last session the New Zealand Legislative Council asked the Government to impress upon the British Government the necessity of curtailing the whale fisheries in the Antarctic. This session attention was again called to the subject in the Legislative Council by Mr. G. M. Thomson, who has made a particular study of fisheries and marine life. Mr. Thomson said that the British Government was aware of the danger of the destruction of whales and had sent the Discovery to investigate. The Discovery had gone to the seas of South Georgia and the Falkland Islands, where the destruction of whales was worse than in the Ross Sea.

It was said by those who were fishing that they were not depleting the supply of whales, but Mr. Thomson held that if 2,000, or 3,000 whales were taken around South Georgia and 700 to 1,000 in the Ross Sea each season the numbers would quickly diminish. About 120 years ago the coast of the South Island of New Zealand was teeming with seals and allied animals. In the course of 25 or 30 years the animals were practically exterminated. Fifty years ago right whales and sperm whales were plentiful, but hardly any of either species were now met. It was probable that the same result would follow the wholesale taking of orca whales in the Antarctic.

The British Government, Mr. Thomson believed, was taking action in the matter, and he suggested that it might be possible to arrive at an international agreement. This had been done with seal fisheries in the Northern Hemisphere, where Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and Japan had entered into an agreement. A similar measure for the Antarctic should regulate and control the fishing and preserve the whales.

A petition has been presented to the Privy Council by the Royal Academy of Music, praying for the grant of a Supplemental Charter.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 5th to 12th October, 1927.

Time	High Water		Low Water	
	5th	6th	5th	6th
5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00

EXHIBITION FOR TEN DAYS ONLY of delightful WATER COLOURS

by the foremost artists of Japan.
The Exhibition is being held at the Salon of
KOMOR & KOMOR
and the prices range from \$2.00 upwards.

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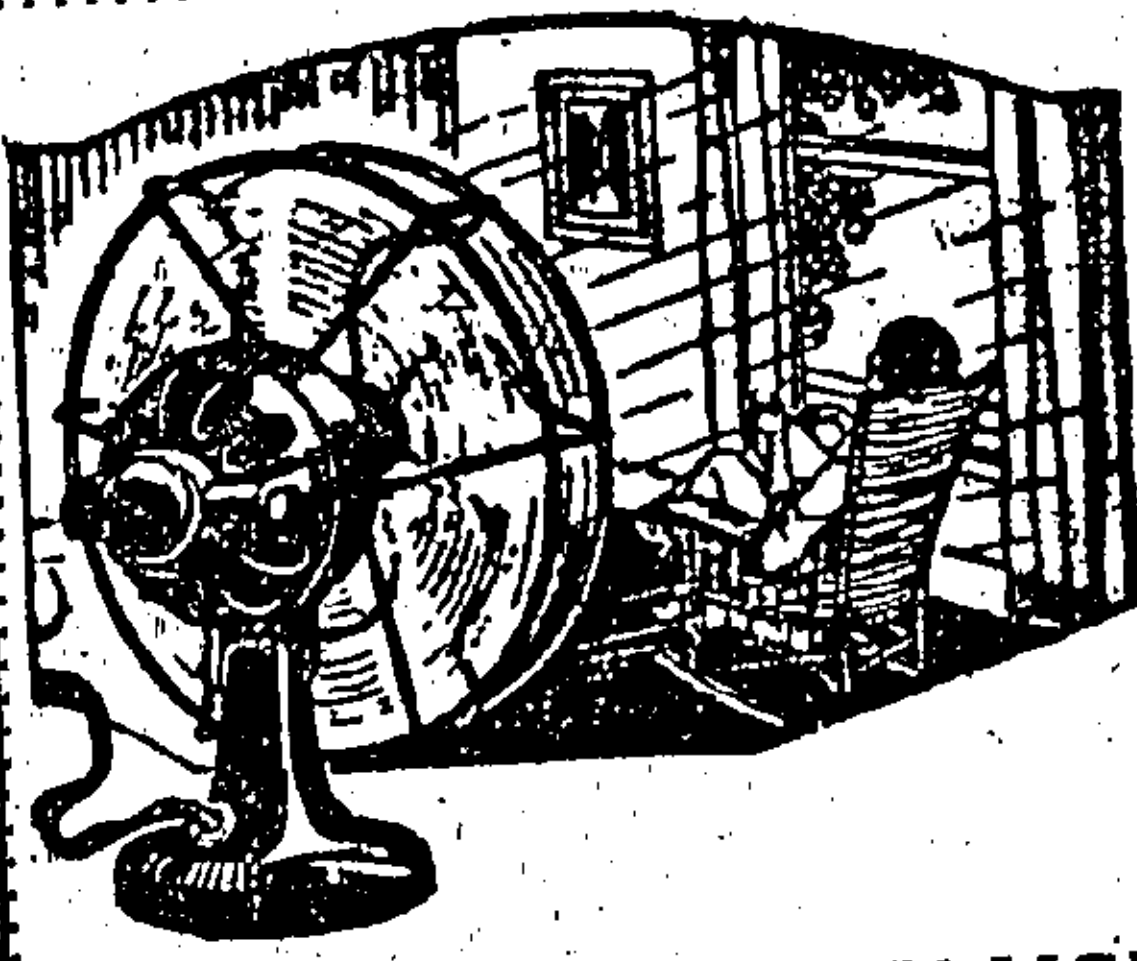
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OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

**HIP TROUBLE MISTAKEN
FOR SCIATICA.**

INFLAMMATION.

A score of years ago the diagnosis of sciatica or sciatic neuritis, signifying inflammation of the large nerve which passes down the back of the thigh, was frequently made.

The condition was treated by all sorts of general procedures, including the application of liniments, of heat, and the giving of various substances directly into the nerve with the idea of blocking it up and thus relieving the pain.

Trouble in Hip Joint.

There always have been, however, some physicians who insisted that cases diagnosed as sciatica were frequently not actually a disturbance of the nerve, but the result of trouble in the hip joint or in the bones of the lower portion of the back.

Several physicians say that 90 per cent. of the conditions too readily diagnosed as sciatica are actually the result of an inflammation of the joint of the hip or of the spine, or of some other disturbance such as tumor or other bone disease.

When called upon to make a decision in such cases, it is necessary for the physician to make a most careful study. Inflammation of the hip joint usually results in some limitation of motion. This may not, however, be easily apparent to the patient but has to be demonstrated by the physician when he makes his examination.

Tenderness and pain may result from any of the diseases mentioned, as well as from an inflammation of the nerve itself.

X-ray Not Sure.

The X-ray may be useful in revealing the presence of the change in the bone, but does not always bring it out. When a joint is severely inflamed, the muscles associated with the movement of the joint tend to be smaller than usual, those on the disturbed side being smaller also than those on the good side of the patient.

An inflammation of the nerve itself does not always result in a reaction of the whole body in the form of severe changes in the blood that, almost invariably results from an inflammation of a joint.

Cases of the type described are the best indication of the importance of scientific medical examination leading to proper diagnosis in the care of disease.

The treatment of the case with inflammation or change in the sciatic nerve must be entirely different from that of the case with an inflammation or change in the bones or joints associated with the nerve.

ECHO OF MANILA BAY DISASTER.

**TUG'S MASTER FOUND TO
BLAME.**

Francisco de la Cruz, captain of the steam tug Leyden, which sank near the mouth of the Pasig river a few weeks ago with considerable loss of life, is threatened with the loss of his master's license.

The board of marine accidents, which conducted an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the mishap, has found Captain de la Cruz responsible. It has been learned. In the report of its findings, which will be submitted to the insular collector of customs recommendation is made that Captain de la Cruz be suspended. It is generally understood that the insular customs collector will sustain and endorse it to the secretary of finance, who will have the final word in the matter.

The board held that Captain de la Cruz committed a mistake in taking the Leyden out to the bay while typhoon signal No. 2 was hoisted, and also for having taken a route other than the channel between Manila and Engineer Island.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

**GLORIA SWANSON'S BIG
PICTURE.**

"The Love of Sunya," which comes to the Queen's Theatre today as the feature attraction until Saturday, sets a new standard for Gloria Swanson, alike for the skill of her acting and for the fact that the picture is her first production as a member of United Artists, a group of producers that includes such famous players as Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, and Buster Keaton.

The story of "The Love of Sunya" deals with a Yogi who goes out into the world to right a wrong he committed in his incarnation of centuries before and the struggle of a girl he had known in a former life to decide between love, ambition and duty. A crystal plays an important part in the story, enabling the girl to see what each choice would lead to for herself and the men who are seeking her hand.

Gloria Swanson rises to great emotional heights with the material supplied by this strong story, and she is supported by a competent cast including several faces new to movie-goers. The settings are in keeping with the general merit of the picture, one of the scenes being a reproduction of the famous Opera Comique in Paris. "The Love of Sunya" is thus a picture of outstanding interest and great impressiveness.

ENGLAND IS MORE SOBER.

**DRINK CONVICTIONS 8,000
FEWER.**

LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

Is the country growing more sober? An answer to this question is given in the affirmative in the Licensing Statistics for last year, published recently by the Home Office (H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. 6d.). It is reported that the total number of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in the year under review was 67,126, as compared with 75,077 for 1925—a decrease of 7,951. The total reached a lower level than in any year since 1919.

The report emphasises the fact that these figures represent convictions; they cannot be used as synonymous with inebriety. Nor does the absence, or a low rate, of convictions mean sobriety.

"Such misuse of the figures leads to wrong and astonishing conclusions. Other causes than mere sobriety led to increasingly low levels of figures of convictions during the war. It is incredible that it was only increasing in sobriety which caused the increase of the figures to their peak in 1919.

"Taking the figures for what they are, and surveying the question over a considerable period, a broad view that the country is growing more sober, though slowly, is not affected by the consideration that every year cases must have been every year cases of drunkenness which might have led to convictions, but did not and it would not be fundamentally affected if the figures showed an increase hereafter."

Fewer Public Houses.

The occurrence of the drunkenness which leads to conviction is stated to be unevenly distributed over the days of the week. Saturday is the most fruitful day for arrests and contributes about 32 per cent. of the total.

The cases of convictions for drunkenness, in which the condition of the convicted person was reported to have been due to the drinking of methylated spirit, decreased from 444 in 1925 to 389 in 1926.

It is probable (continues the report) that the measures which were used in 1924 to make methylated spirits more unpalatable, had helped to stop the growth of that evil.

There were at the beginning of last year in England and Wales 79,860 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises, and 22,149 premises licensed for sale consumption off the premises. In the ten years 1895 to 1904 the average annual decrease was 386.

The decrease in 1925 was 560, and for the 21 years 1905 to 1925 the average was 934. During 1926 the decrease will, it is thought, be about 530, leaving a total of about 79,330 on-licences at the beginning of this year.

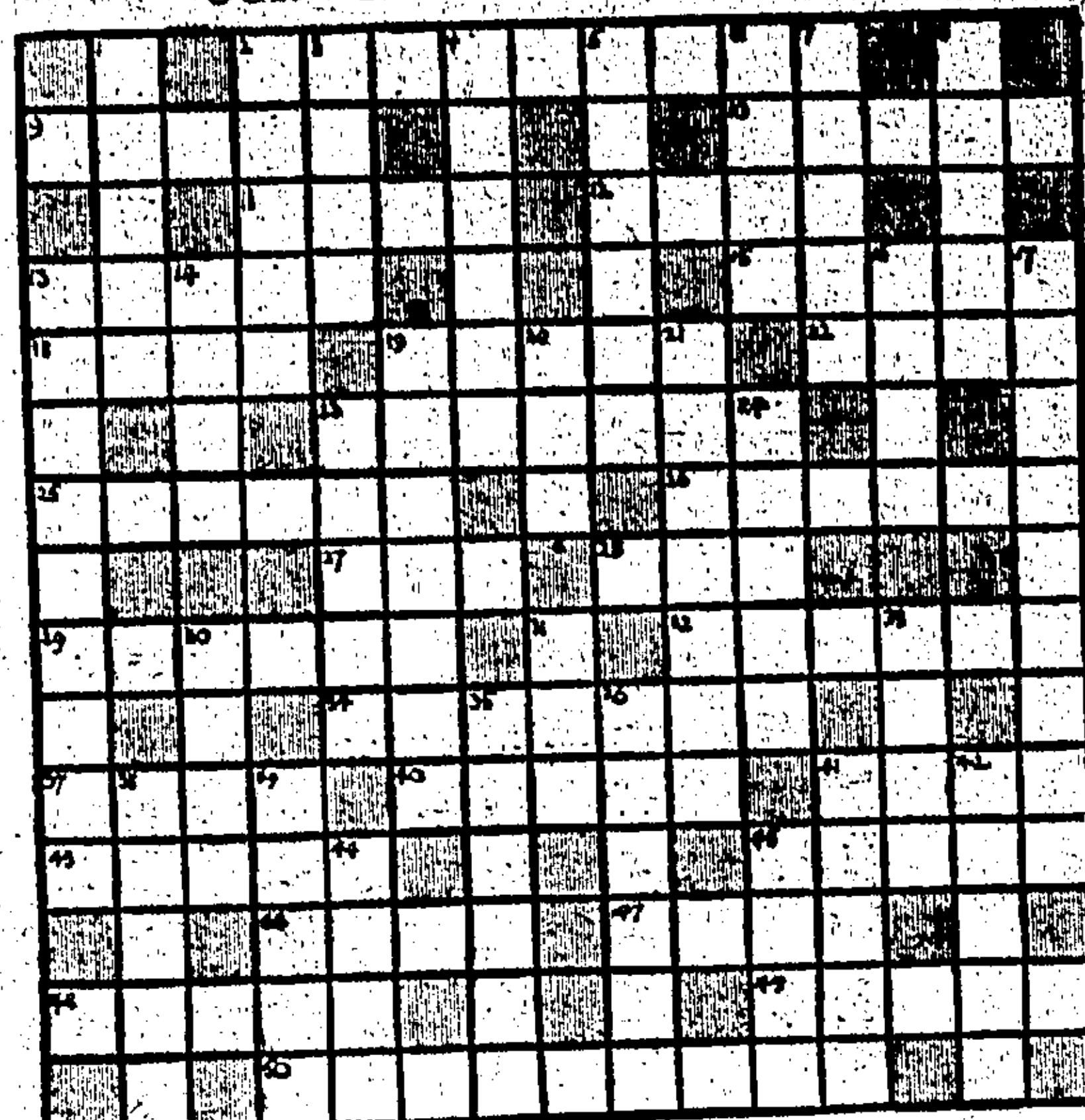
Drunken Motor Drivers.

From June 1, 1926, to the end of that year 804 persons were convicted of drunkenness while in charge of mechanically-propelled vehicles and were disqualified from holding a drivers' licence for a year.

There were at the beginning of last year 12,138 registered clubs, showing an increase of 358 during the preceding twelve months. It is estimated that during last year the number of registered clubs was further increased by about 342, chiefly ex-Service and military, to judge by their titles, states the report.

Mr. Francis Hugh Stonehewer-Bird has been appointed his Majesty's Agent at Jeddah and Consul for the Eastern Coast of the Red Sea, to reside at Jeddah.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

- 2 Sent on.
- 9 Cat like animal.
- 10 Place for combat.
- 11 Age.
- 12 Receptacle for flowers.
- 13 Raw hides.
- 15 Stories.
- 18 Things.
- 19 Edible plants.
- 22 Dismal.
- 23 Takes in charge.
- 25 Within.
- 26 Waterways.
- 27 Over.
- 28 Concealed.
- 29 Internal.
- 32 Sink lower.
- 34 Vexes.
- 37 Part of a finger.
- 40 Sweet smelling flowers.
- 41 Viewed.
- 43 Positions.
- 45 Twig.
- 46 Dutch measure (plural).
- 47 Wild plum.
- 48 Transmits.
- 49 Measured out.
- 50 Trembled.

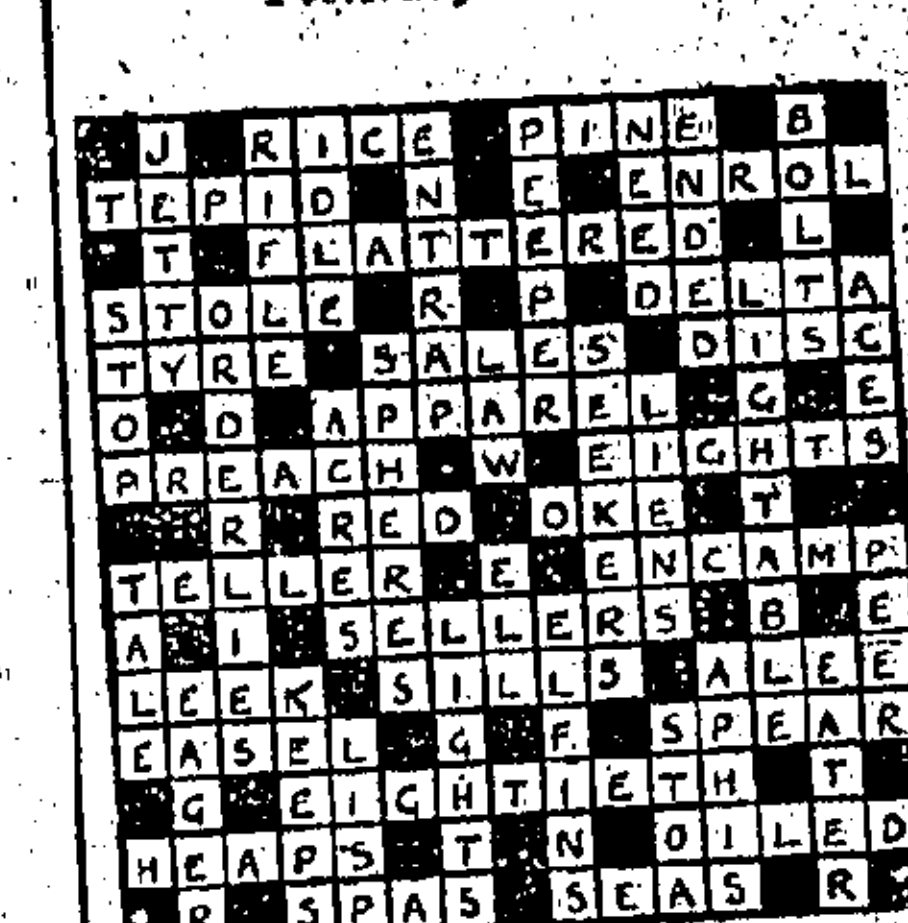
Down.

- 1 Become mature.
- 2 Accomplishments.
- 3 Crude metals.
- 4 Victor.
- 5 Bolts.
- 6 Point of the compass.
- 7 Fear.
- 8 Come in.
- 13 Stances.

Not so much.

- 10 Gaiety (colloq.).
- 17 Flavouring.
- 19 One who breeds horses-etc.
- 20 Fish.
- 21 Long paces.
- 23 Deck.
- 24 Left and right.
- 30 Tarry.
- 31 Possessive pronoun.
- 33 Noble man.
- 35 Pitched.
- 36 One who leases.
- 38 Helped.
- 39 Guides.
- 41 Hurry.
- 42 Species of duck.
- 44 Band.
- 45 A few.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



EXECUTED.



General Francisco R. Serrano, one of the Mexican rebel leaders, who has been captured, court-martialled, and executed.

GHASTLY "SOUVENIRS."

**SKULLS TAKEN AWAY
FROM SPITZBERGEN.**

Oslo: Reports have arrived from Svalbard that tourists to that Polar island, in their hunt for souvenirs, have desecrated graves of explorers and even taken skulls away with them. Svalbard—or Spitzbergen, as the name was before the island group was taken over by Norway—marked for centuries the most northerly point to which men had forced their way in attempts to conquer the North Pole. Hundreds of "brave men have met death on its lonely shores, and the surviving comrades have buried them in the way usual in the far north—under heaps of stones and with a simple wooden cross placed on top of the mound.

The Norwegian authorities have now taken steps to prevent such profanation in the future.



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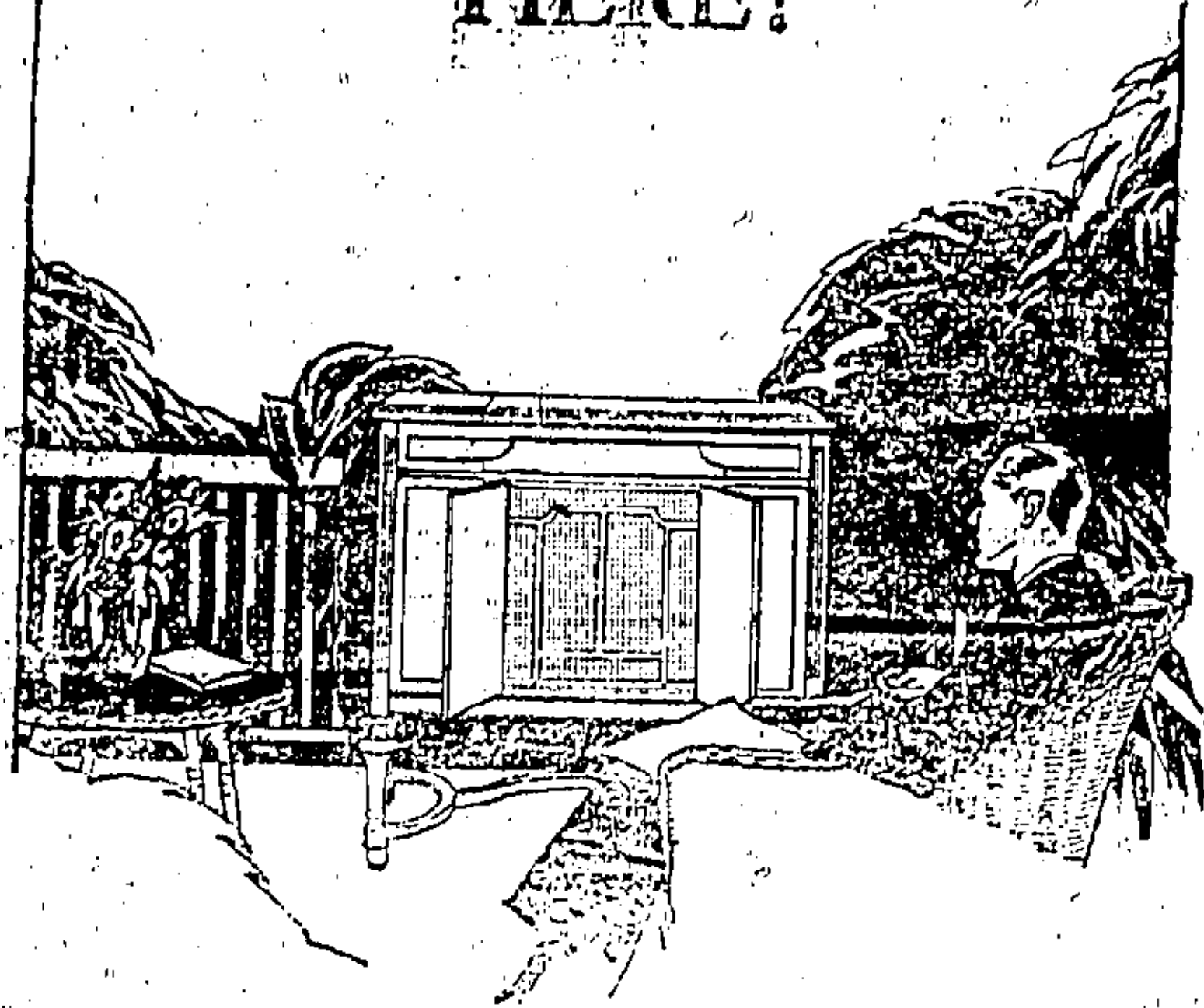
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1927.

ZOOLOGY TO THE
RESCUE.

There has been a remarkable change of outlook in the public mind, during the past few years, towards the benefits of research work in zoology. Time was when those who took up zoology or botany as a special study, or even as a hobby, were looked upon as a little cranky. It was a common thing to be nicknamed "Bugs" at school, if one were observed making a close study of beetles, and if such lower orders as snails claimed the interest, it was quite likely that most of one's friends had a pitying impression that one needed looking after. Happily, all that is passing rapidly. Now, most schools encourage nature classes, and the number of students who take up scientific biological courses in universities and colleges is ever growing. The latest step forward in this coming of animal and plant biology into its own, is the close interest of Governments in the work of the men who have studied the subject—to the extent of special departments being created in which highly-paid officers are employed. Hongkong possibly does not require this specialised work, owing to the absence of agricultural activities on a large scale. In British Malaya, however, it has for some years been the practice to engage such officials as Government entomologists, mycologists, and agricultural chemists, chiefly owing to the requirements of the vast rubber industry. In other parts of the Empire the question of insect, and plant life in relation to economic problems is already a profound study, and institutes of pestology have come into existence, while special funds are appropriated out of revenues for the purpose. We learn now of no fewer than 170 delegates from all parts of the Empire attending an Imperial Agriculture Research Conference, in London, at which such matters as the fighting of pests with parasites of the insect world are to come up for learned discussion. Truly, zoology has progressed as a world science, and has come into its own.

It is interesting to note the way in which pests have arisen in new countries where they have been introduced. The rabbit in Australia, the American squirrel in the English parks, the blackberry in New Zealand, the prickly pear in Aus-

tralia, the *Lantana* there and in Hongkong, the water hyacinth in India, are merely a few examples that occur to the mind. It has been found necessary to import parasitical insects to deal with the menacing vegetable growths that, transplanted to climes where their natural enemies of the animal kingdom do not exist, have flourished as weeds. So much has this need arisen, that we learn of a special "zoological garden" in Britain where these useful parasites are bred and sent abroad as required. Thus is the balance of nature, upset unthinkingly by mankind, restored by the efforts of scientists. Only the other day, an exchange mentioned renewed efforts in Burma to combat the water hyacinth, which from an ornamental plant for garden lakes has spread until it chokes watercourses that are required to be kept clear. Legislation aiming at its eradication has been passed by most of the tropical colonies. The water hyacinth is frequently observed in this Colony, but is grown without restriction. Apparently it does not flourish here sufficiently to become an actual menace. In this way, our soil and climate save us from a great deal of annoyance. It may be recalled that a home-sick Scot about a score of years ago imported some thistle-down to Hongkong, and the result is we have clumps of real Scotch thistles in various parts of the island, and on Taimoshan, where it has been transplanted. However, it grows sparsely, finding our soil inhospitable. For which small mercy local residents may be duly thankful.

Intervention Plea.

The world has become used to directness and frankness of speech on the part of America's leading public men, and more than once the other Powers have been grateful to Americans for saying what they think without troubling themselves about niceties of diplomatic speech. And we imagine that there will be widespread favourable reception of the blunt pronouncement by Senator Guff, who, having recently come to China to study the situation and to report to Congress, asserts that intervention by the Powers is the only thing that will save China and the world from Bolshevism. He urges the Powers to abandon "timidity" and to intervene in order to avoid a costly and devastating war later. He pictures China becoming a Russian province in which human life is accounted the cheapest commodity. There is a directness of phrase in this pronouncement which compels attention and there will undoubtedly be much discussion based upon it. Certainly, at the moment, there can be no gainsaying Senator Guff's contention that the Tutchuns of China are "usurpers and self-seekers," for we are witnessing in the North the birth of a new war, the mainspring of which is the personal fear or jealousy of rival Tutchuns. There is nothing constructive to be found in it. Just how far or readily China is falling under the domination of the "Red" influences of Russia is hard to determine with exactitude, but there can be little question that the preachings of the Moscow emissaries has had a bad effect generally and led to widespread revolt against authority. Intervention has an unwelcome sound for most of us who would like to see China grow into a virile, independent and well-governed country, but it is difficult to see how China is ever going to develop on those lines without the help or guidance of some extraneous power. That she will continue to flounder hopelessly in a chaos of political dishonesty for many years must be acknowledged even by those most opposed on principle to intervention, and one is, therefore, entitled to ask whether intervention, with its quick clean-up and general restoration, is not to be preferred. It seems to be a case of choosing between a practicality and a precept, and Senator Guff has plumped heavily for what he believes to be the practical road. There will be many in his company.

The Manager of the Wong Wing Provision Shop, at No. 3, Lee Yuen Street East, yesterday reported to the police that two cheques, for the amounts of \$2,800 and \$28 respectively, were given to a folk to be presented at the bank the day before yesterday. The first cheque was duly cashed at the Bank of Canton, and the second at the Banque de l'Indo-chine, but the money was not turned over to the provision shop; the folk having, it is alleged, disappeared with the money.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MOMENT YOU MAKE A MAN FEEL THE WEIGHT OF AN OBLIGATION HE WILL BECOME YOUR ENEMY.—J. Barkett.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

An Indian watchman was knocked down by a tramcar in Connaught Road yesterday, and, in addition to being injured in the forehead, had two front teeth knocked out.

A Chinese woman, 36 years of age, yesterday committed suicide by swallowing a big dose of opium. She died while being removed from her home, at No. 8, Shelley Street, to the Government Civil Hospital.

As the result of travelling on a bicycle at a great speed, a Chinese knocked down a small boy in Bulkeley Street yesterday, and, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, he was fined \$10 for reckless driving.

Among those leaving to-day by the Empress of Canada were Mrs. Allan Cameron, Mr. B. L. Lewis, Mr. S. J. Hicks, Com. and Mrs. J. B. Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. Whitely Smith and the Majestic Music Masters.

The Royal Observatory reports that pressure is highest over the Sea of Japan. The typhoon crossed the island of Samar (Philippine Islands) on a westerly track. The forecast up to noon to-morrow is: N. E. winds, moderate; fair.

Mr. Tony Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai, son of Major Henry Keswick, M.P., is a passenger for Europe in the str. Hector, having recovered from his recent serious accident while playing polo for the Cunningham Cup.

Among the passengers to leave to-day by the s.s. Hector were Dr. and Mrs. G. D. R. Black, Mrs. G. H. Wilson, Mrs. Oscar Eager, Com. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N., Lieut. Com. C. E. Statham, Mr. E. J. Timperley, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Turner, Mrs. Bremner and Mr. W. J. Beswick.

Pictures showing for the last time to-day in local cinemas are "Time the Comedian," at the Star Theatre, a society drama showing the changes of the last twenty-five years; and "Jealousy," at the World Theatre, a comedy of life in Berlin with a jealous husband as the central character.

On the reconsideration of her case the F.M.S. Government has awarded Mrs. Wakefield (whose husband, the captain of a rubber smuggling preventive launch, was killed during an affray with smugglers) another thousand pounds sterling, making a total award of a little over two thousand pounds.

Describing himself as a seaman, a Chinese, who was banished from the Colony for five years was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with returning to Hongkong before the expiration of his period of banishment. Sentence of ten months' hard labour was imposed.

Harbour Office reports for the 24 hours ending at nine o'clock this morning gave 14 arrivals and 16 departures. British figure being five and five respectively. Cargoes were generally good with British vessels taking approximately 50 per cent of the inward freight and rather less for ports beyond.

Ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day were: Ningpo, Diomed, Empress of Canada, Van Heutsz, Hector, President Pierce, President Madison, Suiyang, Siberia Maru, Suwa Maru, Hakmason Maru, City of Lincoln, Haiching, Kwaisang, Tonkin, Corona, Tjisondari and Kailhong.

Sentenced on September 1st to receive 12 strokes of the rattan for larceny, and again receiving the same sentence 25 days later with the addition of seven days' hard labour, a Chinese boy made his third appearance before Mr. R. E. Lindsell on Monday, when he was again ordered to receive six strokes for larceny and bribing a constable. Yet this had not deterred him, for he was charged this morning for the fourth time within a period scarcely exceeding a month, with picking the pocket of an old woman at Second Street. The woman said that the boy was a "smart thief," but his Worship said he was an "incorrigible scoundrel," and sentenced the offender to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S
DEPARTURE.

ON HOLIDAY TRIP TO JAPAN.

Although, at His Excellency's request, the proceedings were quite informal, a large number of friends assembled at Queen's Pier this morning to bid "Bon Voyage" to Sir Cecil and Lady Clementi, who accompanied by their children, left on a two months' holiday trip, which includes Japan in its itinerary.

His Excellency and Lady Clementi spent a few moments chatting with members of the party before shaking hands and departing on the "Victoria" for the "Empress of Canada." Among those present were: the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, Sir Joseph Kemp, Sir Shouson Chow, Rear-Admiral W. H. D. Boyle, the Hon. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotelawala, the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. J. R. Wood, the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. H. Owen Hughes, representatives of the Consular Body, Mr. B. R. Forster, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Lt. Commr. G. F. Hole, Col. Russell Brown, Capt. McKinnon, Mr. T. C. Weall, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, Mr. L. C. Bird, Dr. E. P. Minett, Mr. C. E. D. Melbourne, Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. T. H. King, Mr. G. R. Sayer, Mr. Ho Lu, and many others, including several ladies.

The "Empress of Canada" left for Shanghai at noon.

Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern sworn in as a member of the Council of the Government, during the absence of H.E. The Governor.

When the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils had taken their seats, the acting Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, fully robed and preceded by the Mace-bearer, entered the Council Chamber, and conducted the brief but solemn ceremony.

In the presence of the Full Council, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern took the oath of allegiance, his signature being witnessed by His Lordship the Chief Justice.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, H.E. The Governor administering the Government said:

"I desire to thank you, Gentlemen, and particularly His Honour the Chief Justice for attending and taking part in this solemn ceremony. I am fully sensible of the heavy responsibilities of the office upon which I have just entered, and can only trust that, relying on your advice and assistance I may, under Divine Guidance be enabled to discharge the duties of this high office to the greater good of the people of this Colony in which my wife and I take so deep an interest."

Accommodation for spectators of the historic occasion was provided at the rear of the Council Chamber, and many lady visitors availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, including Mrs. Southern and Mrs. C. C. Luard.

MR. LEVINE IN A
CRASH.TRANS-ATLANTIC PLANE
SMASHED.

Rome, Oct. 4.

Mr. Levine and Captain Finch-cliffe, who had started on a flight to the East, but went from Vienna to Venice for the seaplane race, after witnessing the Schneider Cup contest flew for Rome, but had a forced landing to-day.

The trans-Atlantic aeroplane "Miss Columbia," is smashed but neither of the occupants was hurt. Mr. Levine has now given up plans for any further flights in the machine.—*Reuter*.

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, Oct. 4.

Paris	124
New York	4.864
Brussels	34.95
Geneva	25.24
Amsterdam	12.184
Madrid	19.15
Berlin	19.15
Stockholm	19.15
Copenhagen	19.15
Oslo	19.15
Vienna	34.494
Prague	144
Helsingfors	103
Madrid	27.594
Leban	2.7/18
Athens	38.74
Bucharest	785
Rio	5.29/32
Buenos Aires	47.28/32
Bombay	1/5.29/32
Shanghai	2/8
Hongkong	1/11/12
Yokohama	1/11/12
Silver (spot and forward)	25.11/16

—*British Wireless*.

The Very Idea!

They were telling tales of dexterity, and, of course, each tried to outdo the other.

When one concluded a really remarkable story another took up the task.

"That's nothing," he said. "I know a stonemason with only one arm."

"Rubbish!" said the first man. "How could he do his work?"

"Very simply," came the response; "he holds the chisel in his teeth and hits himself on the back of the head with a hammer."

Lines from two popular songs:—
I want to go back to Immas, 'im as 'as the pub next door.

You may be a son of your mother,

But you're a total eclipse to me.

Nottingham husband: My wife and I live happily together excepting the every-day quarrels.

Woman at North London: I do not suffer from good health.

Motor-cyclist summoned at Yarmouth for dangerous driving: I can drive the cycle in top gear at a walking pace, and in low gear I can go so slow that I fall off. The magistrate: It would be useful for going to funerals.

Man at Kingston: I acted as peace-maker, and held the women—one in each hand—while they fought. They both hit me.

Mr. Cairns, the Thames Police Court magistrate: Some women as soon as they stop nursing babies start nursing grievances.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell came back to the stage at the Opera House, Leicester, in a new play "Madame Guranda," which it is stated, is to be seen in a London theatre in about a month's time.

Mrs. Campbell plays the part of a fortune-teller, and in a love scene she smokes a cigar.

There is no body of men who know each other less than the clergy in the London diocese.—The Rev. Basil Bouchier.

Obesity is complex. It may be due to over-eating or it may be due to under-eating.—Dr. Cox, medical secretary, British Medical Association.

German statesmen have shown great courage, a real spirit of peace. They have a right to our support, and I am determined to give it to them.—M. Briand.

We see no reason why the price of herrings in retail shops should be dearer than white fish.—Sir Halford Mackinder, chairman of Imperial Economic Committee.

A gooseberry pie, baked at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, and sent to Mansfield in Massachusetts, U.S.A., has arrived safely, and the following cablegram has been received by the Mayor of Mansfield (Alderman D. H. Maltby) from the Town Manager of the American Town:—

"D. H. Maltby, Mayor of Mansfield, Nottingham, England.—Gooseberry pie received in good condition. The cutting ceremonies occurred before a large gathering, Saturday, August 20, at 2 p.m. Congratulations from Mansfield (Mass.) to Mansfield (England).—William Plattner, Town Manager."

A local newspaper undertook the despatch of the pie, which was placed in a Mansfield ice-house for three days, packed in an airtight tin, and sent away in a stout wooden box. During the voyage to Boston, U.S.A., it was stored in the ship's refrigerator.

Every precaution was taken for preservation, and the people in the home town are delighted to know that they have interested overseas friends in one of the ancient customs of the English Mansfield.

They have christened it "The 20 lb. Pie of Friendship and Goodwill."

A Scotsman and his wife were so mean and so careful of every crumb, that the mice in the house gave themselves up to the cat.

This year's Grand National winner, Sprig, was on view for a payment of sixpence in a tent at the Aberavenny horse and dog show.

Mrs. Partridge, the owner, who races Sprig because it was the favourite horse of her son, Richard, who was killed in the war, has agreed to allow the horse to be exhibited for charity. The proceeds are to go to the Aberavenny and Hereford hospitals.

Residents in the Colony are being asked by poster to "Learn Cookery." This pictorial request is issued by the Technical Institute and applicants should make enquiries at the Central British School, where last session no less than four cookery classes were in full swing. The poster in question is the work of a former pupil of the Kowloon British School, Miss Dolly Lyon, and depicts in an enticing manner the delights of cooking as practised by the modern girl.

ALLEGED COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT.

SEIZURE OF BI-LINGUAL PUBLICATION.

UNDER TWO ORDINANCES.

A summons in respect of the alleged infringement of copyright of a bi-lingual publication, entitled "English and Chinese Dialogues, by Wong Le Hing," was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong prosecuted on behalf of the Booksellers Association, owners of the copyright transferred to them by the author, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ represented the Taishing Bookshop, in whose premises 27 of the copies complained of were found during a search made under a warrant.

At the outset Mr. Russ objected to the course, proposed by the prosecution in an application for an amendment to the charge, of proceeding under the Copyrights Ordinance, when the search was made under the Merchandise Marks Ordinance. The prosecution could not have it both ways, stated Mr. Russ.

Mr. Lindell agreed, in pointing out to Mr. Armstrong that a difficulty for the prosecution in proceeding on a copyright charge was that the search was made in accordance with information received of an offence committed under the Merchandise Marks Ordinance.

After quoting from both Ordinances, Mr. Armstrong brought in the question of criminal liability.

Mr. Russ disagreed, saying that it was not a question of protection of the public interest. He intimated that in the end he would have to ask for civil costs, as he understood that the prosecution would also be asking for theirs.

Mr. Russ said that infringement of copyright would be denied. His clients had 27 books of the 1921 edition, and being genuine copies of that edition, they did not infringe the 1927 edition. Whatever changes in the ownership of the copyright might have occurred between those dates, would leave the Taishing Bookshop unaffected.

Mr. Armstrong said that his case was that the copies produced in Court were not genuine copies of the 1921 edition, and consequently were infringing copies. These copies were printed by somebody else, and not by the author and original owner of the copyright, or by the present owners. He could prove that all the 1921 edition had been sold out.

Mr. Russ: Yes, and these books were those sold out, to us and other shops.

His Worship decided to hear the evidence first. He adjourned the hearing until next week.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EVADE DUTY.

OLD LABELS ON NEW WINE JARS.

It is alleged that an ingenious attempt to evade duty on twenty jars of Chinese wine, was frustrated by the quick action of officers from the Import and Export Office, who, as soon as they received information of the whereabouts of the liquor, quickly proceeded to the scene and seized it.

The sequel of the seizure was the appearance of a Chinese, named Ho Tat-sang, before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning, charged with failing to pay duty on 72 gallons of Chinese wine.

Mr. W. J. Carrie, of the Import and Export office, who prosecuted, said in evidence that acting on information received, he boarded a Chinese junk and found twenty jars of wine, all with a green label, indicating that duty had been paid.

He had the jars taken to his office, and on removing certain of the labels discovered that they were genuine labels with the numbers scratched off from the right side. These, in all probability, had been used on other jars previously and re-struck on the seized jars.

A few days after the seizure, the defendant brought in two permits purporting to show that duty had been paid on two lots of ten jars some time ago. The Import and Export office, however, knew by the difference in the alcoholic strength of the wine that the permits did not refer to the same lot.

His Worship adjourned the case until Monday next, in order that evidence of the alcoholic strength of the wine might be given.

Andrew McKenzie, aged 34, an electrician, was sentenced to six months' hard labour at the Manson House, for cutting off a girl's hair on a bus.

THE SCHNEIDER CUP AND AFTER.

A TRIBUTE TO MEN AND MACHINES.

VERY MODEST HERO.

London, Oct. 4.

Flight Lieutenant Webster, and the other members of the British team which flew for the Schneider Cup, were received by the Premier this morning, and gave him a first-hand account of their flights. Later, they were entertained to luncheon by the Air Council.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for Air, who presided, announced that the King had approved of the bestowal of a bar to the Air Force Cross, already held by Lt. Webster, in recognition of his winning the cup. Sir Samuel Hoare said they were there to offer a hearty welcome and most sincere congratulations to the team of British military pilots who had won the blue ribbon of the air, and brought back to England the trophy that was coveted by every great country of the world. The toast which he proposed was that of the winning team, including not only the Commanding Officer, Air Vice-Marshal Scarlett, the winning pilot, Lt. Webster, and the pilots and technical officers who had some share in the enterprise, but all those who had helped to make success possible, including the designers of the machines and the men who worked upon them.

From the start to the finish, the work had been team work, and the spirit inspiring them had been team victory.

Sir Samuel Hoare expressed thanks to the Italians for their splendid hospitality, and sportsmanship, particularly to Signor Mussolini and General Balbo, representatives of the vigour and enterprise of the new Italy.

Faster Than Sound.

After remarking upon the difficult hairpin corners of the Schneider Cup course, and upon the fact that the machines travelled faster than their sound, the Minister summed up the advantage that a success of this kind conferred upon the victorious country. He said the race showed in conclusive manner the great progress that had been made in the air during a very short space of time. A few years ago, a speed of 45 miles an hour was sufficient to win the cup. This year the two winning British machines reached more than six times that speed, and the third British machine looked at one time as if, with a little luck, it would have made an even greater pace. Such an achievement as this was a crushing answer to the critics who were putting their heads in the sand refused to believe there was any progress in the air.

The designers had gained another victory over nature by increasing the strength and yet reducing the weight of their engines and machines. The pilots had shown that young Englishmen, well trained in body and mind, as hard as nails, and steady as a rock, could achieve feats of skill and endurance that former generations would never have imagined possible. These young men were typical of the service in which they were officers. It was they, and others like them, who in the space of a few years had built up a great tradition, and given the British Air Force its unrivalled position in the world.

Acknowledging the honour conferred upon him, Lt. Webster made a modest little speech. He declared it was not an individual victory. He happened to be the pilot who was given the fastest machine. He added, "I was sorry when we came back from Italy we had that to leave behind such good fellows as our mechanics. I would have liked them to be with us at Oroydon when we arrived." He also paid a tribute to the sportsmanship of the Italians, particularly their pilots.—*British Wireless.*

CREW NECESSARY IN TYPHOON SEASON.

NEW NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A notice to mariners issued at the Harbour Office states:

It is hereby notified that the first paragraph of Notice to Mariners, no. S. 190, published in the Government Gazette on Friday, July 16, 1926, is hereby rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

"Under ordinance 10 of 1899, section 22 (6), it is hereby ordered that during the typhoon season, i.e. July 15 to October 15, each vessel over 60 tons burden, lying in Hongkong harbour within the harbour limits, shall have on board the following crew: At least one certificated deck officer, deck crew and engine room crew sufficient to work the anchors and to raise steam."

REGIONAL UNITS AS CHINA'S HOPE.

PROFESSOR QUIGLEY URGES FEDERATION.

ROUND TABLE OPINIONS.

Predictions of a new centralized Government in China, of continued uncertainty in the relations between the United States and Latin America, of slow progress in the solution of the Philippine problem, of a slow but growing entente between France and Germany, and of further consideration of a revision of the war debts were features of a recent session of the Institute of Politics in Williamsburg, Massachusetts.

Differences of opinion cropped up as to whether the Tutchuns, or military governors, who have ruled North China since the fall of the monarchy in 1911, would participate in the new Government, as to whether American economic power in Latin America would necessarily mean American political domination there, and as to whether the Porphy-Bethlen regime in Hungary was "an anti-Semitic reactionary oligarchic dictatorship."

The round table on the Chinese situation, in which members of the institute have displayed the greatest interest began with an analysis of the Tutchuns, of whom Chang Tso-lin is the most important, by Professor Harold S. Quigley of the University of Minnesota. Chairman of the round table, Professor Quigley, who taught political science and did research work in Far Eastern politics at Tsing Tsa College, Peking, from 1921 to 1923, and is a member of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association and of the Royal Asiatic Society, declared that the Tutchuns were an important factor to be reckoned within the present situation.

Calls Tutchuns Political Bosses.

Comparing the Tutchuns to American political bosses as far as concerned what he calls their bad qualities, Professor Quigley said they possessed power, each in his own territory, which would be hard to break. The best solution to be expected from this problem for the present, he went on, was not the abolition of the Tutchuns, but the erection of some sort of working agreement among them so that they would stop fighting among themselves and get together in a confederation.

Even if the Central Government is dominated by the Cantonese from South China and becomes Nationalistic, he continued, the Tutchuns would have to be included.

Professor Quigley said that the Central Government might take the form of a "council of elders," representative of the influential factions or regions of China, with provinces forming units in the confederation or grouping into regional units.

He pointed out that this would be historically and geographically a logical solution of the Chinese problem. Because of the influence of Tutchuns, who exert the power of feudal lords in their own domains and are sometimes called "bandit chiefs," the powers of the Central Government might be few at first, he continued, but they would increase as time went on. This he regarded the most practical plan yet suggested for China.

Tutchuns Must Go, Says Sforza.

Count Carlo Sforza of Rome, Italian lecturer at the institute and former Minister to China, participated in the round table. He disagreed with the role assigned by Professor Quigley to the Tutchuns in the future pacification of China, declaring that the saw no hope of progress through them. He has recently returned from a visit to China, and he pictured the situation there as a reversion to the spirit of medieval 15th century Italy, when feudal lords battled one another "for the lust of power at the head of hired armies, who fought not knowing why, amid populations that knew even less."

Nevertheless, Count Sforza agreed that some form of central or federated government would be established in China; whether for good or bad, he could not say. He and Professor Quigley were in agreement that the chief problem of China was to organize a central government with which the world powers might negotiate for a revision of the treaties to which the Chinese objects, and which would be sufficiently representative of all China to insure the carrying out of new treaties and orders international intercourse.

Professor Quigley declared that the ascendancy of the Tutchuns was inconsistent with Chinese ideas of government, and had been made possible only by the lack of any constitutional order to take the place of the old monarchy. The effects of the Tutchun system, he went on, have been the deflection of revenue for military purposes, each province having of more armies; the total number of

MISSION PROPERTY BURNED.

HOW CHINESE TROOPS BEHAVE.

A HOSPITAL LOOTED.

Tientsin, Sept. 16.

Still further occupation and destruction of the United Church of Canada's mission property in North Honan has to be recorded. On August 19 the County Magistrate at Weihsuei notified those in charge that he wished to borrow the "Mary Maxwell" High and Normal School, "Rosedale" Church and other adjoining buildings for the accommodation of the Propaganda Department of the army, and that he would take full responsibility for both buildings and equipment. The advantage to the Mission property of having it so occupied was urged upon the ground that some graduates of the Middle School were serving in the Propaganda Department and that they would feel a natural interest in the protection of the place. The compound thus asked for represents only a part of the very extensive mission plants at Weihsuei, which covers 25 English acres and represents an investment of about M. \$300,000.

On September 4 a telegram from the same place announced the destruction by fire of the "School for Missionaries' Children," a fine two-storey structure of some 20 rooms situated by the river-side one-eighth of a mile from the High School property. This building was not supposed to be occupied and how it came to be destroyed is, as yet, unknown to us.

Military Extortion. While these things were taking place at Weihsuei others were occurring at Changteh, 60 miles farther north on the Peking-Hankow Railway. The "Red Spears" have been holding the city itself and maintaining a sort of unstable equilibrium with General Feng's forces outside of it ever since the arrival of the latter in July. Chinese papers report that military extortion aroused active hostility between the two sides. At any rate the secret society men attacked the troops on August 22 and the struggle continued for two days. When the Red Spears had lost about 100 men and the Nationalist troops a much smaller number the latter suddenly retired southward to Weihsuei.

On August 23, with reinforced numbers, they returned to Changteh and, after a night's bombardment, took the city and slaughtered nearly a thousand non-combatants in the streets. It is also reported that the enraged troops killed many of the country-people and burned many homes in villages extending over almost all the road between the above two cities.

Loot Mission Hospital.

During the absence of the military from Changteh a mob of secret society men and other broke into the Mission Hospital compound upon the pretext of seeking to disarm Nationalist troops. The residence of the physicians, and nurses of the Women's Hospital Staff had escaped looting up to this date, but practically a clean sweep was now made of the contents of all buildings and what was not smashed to pieces. The eastern compound, half a mile distant, is reported to be still intact.

Further particulars regarding the Nationalist educational policy for Honan are now to hand. Some weeks ago proclamations were posted in the province giving notification that Mission primary schools would not be allowed to continue open. Nothing was reported, at the time, regarding secondary schools. The information now received is to the effect that each Mission school of the class must have an endowment of at least \$6,000, and also register with the Government, before it can be permitted to operate. Registration implies the removal of scripture teaching from the curriculum, and the substitution of Sun Yat-sen's "Three Principles" together with certain documents on revolutionary topics which the Nationalist Government in Hankow has been preparing.

men under arms in China reaching 2,000,000; and the increase of brigandage, opium-growing and interference with agriculture, trade and economic development. Despite the despotic control of the Tutchuns over the provincial and national administrations, he continued, other factors are making for stability and centralization as soon as the power of the Tutchuns can be weakened. The district magistrates, the guilds, the respect for traditional rights and customs, and a strong common culture, he declared, could be depended upon eventually to hold the country together against the disintegrating influence of the Tutchuns.

LABOUR'S ELECTION PROGRAMME.

EX-PREMIER ADDRESSES CONFERENCE.

TO HASTEN SLOWLY.

London, Oct. 4.

At the Labour Party conference at Blackpool, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald moved a resolution instructing the national executive to prepare a general election programme.

The ex-Premier said that he was afraid that the election was not coming as soon as they would like, owing to the Government's impetuous qualities and intention to drain the cup of authority in the protection of their own class interests, but "we are ready for that election when it comes."

The conference unanimously passed Mr. MacDonald's resolution after a discussion in which the consensus of opinion was in favour of drafting a programme, but there were differences regarding its nature. For instance the Members of Parliament, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Mr. Maxton, demanded a very bold programme based on Labour's biggest demands while Mr. Ernest Bevin declared that it was impossible for the next Labour Government to carry Socialism, so therefore instead of propounding fantastic schemes, they should have a short programme of immediate objectives, that would bring back the Conservative trade unionists into the Labour fold.—*Reuter.*

London, Oct. 4.

The conference of the Labour Party at Blackpool has passed a resolution denouncing the Trades Union Act recently passed by Parliament, and pledging the party to repeal the measure at the earliest opportunity.—*British Wireless.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NOISY DREDGER.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—I should like you to enquire, on behalf of Chatham Road and other nearby Kowloon residents, if the dredger now at work near Kowloon Point cannot be made to stop working throughout the night as it is greatly disturbing to those who live near the Kowloon waterfront.

When the dredger first began working in the vicinity, it worked from 5 a.m. till 8 p.m. and some little time ago the hours were extended until 11 p.m. Now the dredger is working all night, and it makes such a noise as to be a decided nuisance. Sleep has become almost impossible.

I imagine that the authorities do not realise the dredger is such a nuisance to those living near the shore and that it only needs attention to be drawn to the matter for remedial action to be taken.—Yours, etc.,

SLEEPLESS.
Kowloon, October 5th, 1927.

A new invention of interest to cardplayers has been made at Vienna—cards consisting of aluminium and celluloid, which will last a long time. A further advantage is that they can be easily cleaned. Two leading firms, however, which produce the usual cards, are afraid of competition, and demand that the existing tax on cards should be increased in accordance with the lasting capacity of the new cards, since otherwise the Finance Minister might be the losing party.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the Daily Express. Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1 Who originated (a) The Derby (b) The Oaks?
- 2 How many flights of hurdles must there be in a two miles hurdle race?
- 3 What is the maximum fine that can be imposed on any one person by the local stewards of a race meeting?
- 4 What is (a) a "spiv"; (b) a "mug painter"; (c) a "good layer"; (d) a "tout"?
- 5 What is the sex allowance for fillies in the Derby?
- 6 What does the term "bumper race" mean?
- 7 What is the newest racecourse in England?
- 8 What is the meaning of the abbreviation "ped. uni"?
- 9 What must a horse do to "walk over"?
- 10 What does the term "surplus" mean in a selling race?
- 11 In what race does the owner of the winner receive a chessol?

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THE CHEMISTRY
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WORK DESCRIBED.

DISEASES OF STOCK.

Now that practical farmers have ceased to shy away in fear of the technicalities or mistrust of the possibilities of research it can perform its proper function as the ally of traditional methods, humbly and hopefully attempting to ease the difficulties of the country population throughout the Empire, writes Major W. Elliot, M.P., Chairman of the Research Grant Committee of the Empire Marketing Board. The next advance must obviously be the co-ordination of the efforts hitherto put forth by the various nations of the Empire along lines only incidentally related to each other, and this is one of the tasks now being facilitated by the Empire Marketing Board.

One of the most promising fields for this scientific team work is the problem technically known as "the mineral contents of natural pastures." It means, in effect, finding the answer to the question why stock deteriorates or dies on certain pastures which are apparently just as good as others on which stock lives and flourishes. The problem exists in every part of the Empire, Great Britain included, in which stock-raising is practised. It is therefore really Imperial in the geographical sense, and also, it must be realized, in the economic sense.

It is a fact that grass-eating animals, left to themselves, instinctively seek out pastures rich in the so-called inorganic elements. Under the artificial conditions imposed on them by stockmen they are, of course, prevented from roving. The most unlooked for consequences may result. Thus in certain districts of Australia, when the land was fenced, cattle began to suffer from paralysis, and serious bone-lesions, milk cows and growing stock being the worst affected. When the soil was fertilized with certain minerals, conditions improved.

Even more striking is the experience of cattle farmers in parts of South Africa. Diseases known as "lamsiekte" and "styfsiekte" appeared. The underlying cause remained a puzzle for many years. Finally Sir Arnold Theiler went off into the wilderness to worry it out, or to admit defeat. He spent six months in the affected area smoking and thinking, reviewing the 70 years of accumulated experience, and doing nothing else.

New Line Followed.

A line of attack at last suggested itself. Following this up, systematic investigation showed that ptomaine poisoning, contracted from eating carcasses was responsible for "lamsiekte"; "styfsiekte" was found to be due to shortage of phosphorus alone. The craving for phosphorus had led to the bone-eating, which, in its turn, produced the "lamsiekte" poisoning. The addition of digestible phosphorus-rich substances to the food, such as bone-meal, caused the cattle to abandon the habit, and with it disappeared the disease. Other good results followed.

A quicker growth in the young animals and a 40 per cent. increase in milk production were recorded. The credit of this very remarkable piece of research into animal husbandry is due to the Onderstepoort Institute team in general and to Sir Arnold Theiler, Dr. Green, and Dr. du Toit in particular.

Somewhat similar stories from New Zealand and Australia could be told. It has been found, for instance, that certain large areas of upland soils in New Zealand, at present little developed, though growing luxuriant pasture, will support sheep or cattle in a thriving condition for a short time only. Sheep, for instance, on these areas begin to go lame, show signs of anaemia, and develop a striking emaciation. A million or more acres of pumice plateau in the North Island of New Zealand although potentially valuable grazing land, were thus rendered useless by the lack of one element—iron, in this case—in the soil.

In the Falkland Islands sheep have been reared and exported for many years. Neither foodstuffs nor manure have been imported in any quantity. In the last 20 years the island sheep stocks have shown a marked fall in numbers, and it has become increasingly difficult to rear lambs. There is little doubt that deficiencies of the minerals which have been steadily extracted from the soil by grazing and carried away in the sheep carcasses are closely bound up with this phenomenon.

A New Physiology.

It is necessary not to have pasture in good heart to start with, but to maintain it so. A

HANGCHOW ENJOYING
PEACE.FOREIGN PROPERTY
RELEASED.

Hangchow, Sept. 27.

The city of Hangchow is as peaceful as a May morning! If they sheltered troops that were not ten parts faithful to the Nationalists, they did it innocently, for the fracas on the railway line just one week ago came as a great surprise to the people here. The trick seems to have been worked as sleek as a magician works his sleight of hand, and when the trainloads of the 31st Army left here, no one suspected that they were falling into a carefully laid trap.

At present, soldiers of the 1st Army under General Ho Yin-chin, and of the 26th Army under General Chow Feng-chi, are stationed here. Foreign property that was used by soldiers when they came in about two weeks ago was evacuated after one night's stay, complaints to the authorities meeting with cordial response. A foreign house owned by one of the missions outside the city, which has been occupied almost constantly for some months, has just been evacuated.

The government in Chekiang, as perhaps in most other places, is in a transition state. The new Min-Sen Tsang (Civil Governor), Sz Lih, is a military man, and said to be the brother-in-law of General Chow Feng-chi. He seems to be giving satisfaction. The Central Committee though still nominally in existence, is apparently not functioning. Mr. Chiang Mang-lin, the Commissioner of Education for the province, is still on the job and the schools are running. The missions schools, Union Girls' School, Wayland Academy and the Christian College are all open and have good attendance.

The Y.M.C.A. has re-organized with a smaller number of secretaries who are happy to be again carrying on in their own building. The Propagandist Department, which still occupies two buildings of the Union Girls' School, promises to get out this week.

AIR LINERS OF THE
FUTURE.

AT 1,000 MILES AN HOUR.

London, Sept. 20.

Mr. A. V. Roe, in an article in to-day's *Star*, states that a huge multi-engined flying boat, resembling a small liner, will eventually be utilised for transatlantic trade. If forced to descend it could use its quick-release bolts, discard its wings and outer portions and continue the journey with its own power, or send a wireless message for towing or other assistance.

Passenger flying boats now cover 120 miles an hour. The speeds will increase progressively with height. Twenty thousand feet are already attainable. High altitudes ensure a reduction in the resistance owing to the rarefied air enabling a greater speed. The power, producing 228 miles an hour at sea-level suffices to produce 1,000 miles an hour at an altitude of twelve miles.

Petrol and oil engines are being developed capable of working at high altitudes. The hermetically sealed living quarters will contain warmed air, pumped in at a pressure of twelve pounds per square inch, in order to secure the comfort of passengers. Such craft within half a century should attain 1,000 miles an hour at a height of seven miles, thus avoiding fogs and storms.

continued drift of unrestored constituents takes place from the countries to the cities—perhaps thousands of miles away. This is well seen in Indian agriculture, where the European market for "bone" has led to the permanent loss of hundreds of tons of material from the whole sub-continent.

After reflection and speculation, a new physiology begins to sketch itself before our eyes, where the relative importance of organic elements and inorganic elements is reversed. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, even nitrogen, the master elements of yesterday—may require a re-interpretation of their rank. We must keep in view the constant, and as yet unexplained, association of traces of the so-called inorganic elements—iodine, iron, manganese, calcium, and phosphorus—with all vital phenomena.

The fundamental scientific significance of this work is very great. The riddles are intensely and violently arresting. In their distant interest. But even their immediate and practical bearing is of importance sufficient to justify every penny-weight of work now being thrown into the scales.

OUR FOOTBALL
COMPETITION.

PRIZE OF \$50 WEEKLY.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" offers a prize of \$50 to the readers who send in twelve correct forecasts of the results of the English and Scottish Football League matches (to be played on Saturday next, October 8th) set out in the Coupon below. No goal scores are required; only forecasts showing wins or draws.

In the event of no reader forecasting all twelve matches, a prize of \$25 will be given to the reader who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts; and in the event of two or more readers sending in an equal high number, the prize of \$25 will be divided.

The competition is in accordance with the rules published in the *Telegraph* during the weeks August 29—September 24.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
FORECAST COMPETITION.

Matches to be played on October 8th:—

DIVISION I.

Blackburn R. v Huddersfield
Derby v Bury
Portsmouth v Arsenal

DIVISION II.

Chelsea v Stoke
Leeds v Swansea

DIVISION III. (SOUTH).

Bristol R. v Watford
Plymouth v Q. P. R.

DIVISION III. (NORTH).

Crews v Wigan
Nelson v Chesterfield

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hearts v Dundee
Cowdenbeath v Raith R.
Airdrie v Clyde

Name

Address

No. 6. Date

Mark your envelopes "Football" on the front and write your name (without address) on the back of the envelope.

Strike out the teams which you think will lose, but make no marks in respect of matches which you think will be drawn.

All claims must reach this office not later than Wednesday following the date on which the matches are played. No prize will be awarded for which a claim has not been made.

Before sending in your coupons, copy the list of your forecasts. Compare this later with the published results of the matches and if you find that you have eight or more correct send in a claim for the prize.

FOOTBALL TO-DAY.

TWO SENIOR LEAGUE
MATCHES.

A feature of the local football League this season is the arrangement of quite a number of mid-week games in order to avoid congestion at the close of the campaign. This afternoon on the U.S.R.C. ground, Kowloon, the Scots Guards meet the Royal Air Force, who incidentally will be playing their first match.

The Scots Guards are a big vigorous side, and on the small ground, should register their second success.

After their splendid performance against the K.O.S.B. on Saturday, the Police will face South China on the Club ground to-day with confidence. South China are no stronger than last season and are likely to lose.

Kowloon are engaging the Camerons in a friendly game on the Kowloon ground, kick-off 5.15.

The Senior League games to-day commence at 4.45 p.m.

THE MASTER MINDS
AT CHESS.

ANOTHER GAME DRAWN.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 4. Capablanca and Alekhine in the eighth game of the chess championship had the game drawn after forty-two moves. *Reuter's American Service.*

THE PHILIPPINES
GOVERNORSHIP.AND MANUEL QUEZON'S
VISIT.

Washington, Sept. 27.

It was definitely announced at the White House to-day that President Coolidge would receive Manuel Quezon and other Filipinos who asked for a conference through Commissioner Guevara to discuss insular affairs.

It was said that President Coolidge had reached no conclusion regarding the appointment of a successor to the late Governor General Wood, but that he doubted that the forthcoming visit had particular connexion with the question.

Although it has been reported that Quezon will sail about Oct. 1, the President has not been informed when a Filipino delegation will arrive, but is under the impression that its members might not be able to leave Manila until the Philippine legislature adjourns in November.

Just before the cabinet meeting to-day former Governor-General Forbes saw Secretary of War Davis. The latter said that the visit had nothing to do with the vacancy in the Philippines and he indicated that Forbes was not a candidate for the position.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF
NATIONALISTS.PROPOSALS FOR REDUCTION
OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Shanghai, Sept. 30.

A scheme to reduce the military expenditure of the Nationalist Government at Nanking to \$6,000,000 a month and to appropriate a monthly allowance of \$1,000,000 for all Governmental organs was announced by Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Finance, upon his departure for Nanking last evening.

During his stay in Shanghai, Mr. Sun conferred with various local bankers who have expressed their approval of and pledged their support to Mr. Sun's policy of economy as regards all governmental expenses. Two Vice-Ministers of Finance are soon to be appointed, the choice of the Government and Mr. Sun having fallen upon Mr. Chen Hung-nien, President of the National Tsinghua Institute, one of China's leading authorities on finance, and Mr. Chang Hsiu-yung, Commissioner of Finance for the Province of Kiangsu and a popular figure in the local financial field.

PING-PONG.

MEN'S SINGLES TOURNEY.

Playing in third round last evening, Wong Lan-yiu beat F. B. Grose 10-8, 7-5, 2-5, 3-6, 6-3. Ng Tai-ping beat Mak Kai-hung 6-0, 6-2, 5-7, 3-6, 6-3. Wong Mung-fay beat Young Tak-ming in three straight sets.

The first two matches were very keenly contested. Wong and Ng both took the first two sets, lost the 3rd and 4th, and won the final set at 6-3, thus qualifying themselves for the Semi-final.

Wong Lan-yiu meets Ng Tai-ping at the University Union at 7.30 p.m. this evening; the winner of this match will enter the final.

Wong Tung-hoi meets Wong Lan-wai this evening; the winner in this instance playing against Wong Mung-fay to-morrow at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. for the right to enter the final. *Contributed.*

FREIGHT MARKET.

SHANGHAI REPORT.

Messrs. Wheelock and Company's freight Report, dated Sept. 29th, states:—

To United Kingdom and Continent:—There is no change to report, on our local export market since last writing and, except for tea and silk, there is nothing much moving.

Reports from Hankow continue very active and there is quite a large amount of general Cargo moving besides the larger shipments of beans being made by ocean steamers loading there direct for Europe.

The Dairen and Vladivostok markets seem to have quietened down somewhat since last writing and practically no new fixtures have come to pass the last few days; the Homeward Conference has again lowered the rate on bulk oil from Dairen by 5/- a ton.

To United States via Pacific and Canals:—This market continues quiet but hides and bristles are beginning to move in small quantities; also seeds, but goatskins are finished; silk is also quiet, but we look for improvement. Shippers of egg-products are endeavouring to fulfil old contracts, but as

THE SHORTAGE OF
CLERGY.BISHOP AND AN
UNPOPULAR ACT.

UNION OF PARISHES.

After nearly five years the Union of Benefices Act, whereby two or more parishes are joined under one vicar when circumstances, such as shortage of clergy or small populations, make it desirable, is in active operation, and applications for such unions come in steady succession, says a London correspondent.

The Bishop of Hereford, who has had to advise several unions in his diocese recently, has found the Act very unpopular among the parishes affected. He has dealt fully with the subject in the current issue of the "Hereford Diocesan Messenger," with a view to lessening the "certain amount of perturbation" which has been caused by the unions.

"The basic fact of the situation," he writes, "is that largely owing to the war there are about 4,000 less clergy actively at work in the Church of England than in 1914; and the supply of candidates for ordination, which was inadequate before the war, is very much more inadequate now." He goes on to point out that there is a further reason which is often overlooked, namely, that large numbers of clergy are answering the "World Call," and setting out as missionaries.

"Let me say at once" (he continues), "that I dislike the process of union as much as anyone, but I am bound to face the facts. I hope the time may come when we return to the ideal of an ordained minister in every parish, however small, but it would be wrong to try and maintain that state of affairs to-day. In this diocese two years ago I counted 37 parishes with a population of under 100 people."

Diocesan Initiative.

An eminent ecclesiastical authority, who has had first-hand experience of the working of the Act, stated yesterday that the diocese of Hereford as by no means alone in this state of affairs, and that with the extreme shortage of clergy it was obviously impossible for numerous tiny parishes to have a parson each. "The union of parishes is always very unpopular" (he said), "but I have found that after it is effected the people seem quite satisfied. In one instance which comes to my mind two parishes had waged a traditional war for years, and when their union was mooted the opposition of both was tremendous. To-day they live as it were, in peace, and pull together remarkably well."

"Another aspect of the case not usually stressed by the authorities," he continued, "was that in a small easy parish, with little or nothing to do, a parson was very liable to deteriorate in every way. A little country parish of perhaps a hundred souls, all of whom attended church without any persuasion, was compact and easy to deal with. Small wonder the vicar slid easily into a rut."

He further pointed out that, although the Act provided that the unions should be permanent, they could always be dissolved by the same machinery which made them, although up to the present such cases had been extremely rare. The initiative came in every case from the diocese itself, and although the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had the power to the machinery of union into operation, he understood that in no single case had they yet done so.

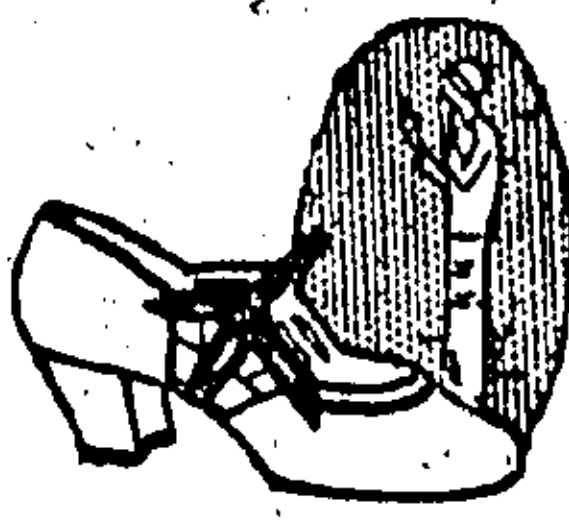
The Commissioners had never had a moment's rest, he added, since the Act came into operation. Applications from the Bishops for unions poured in every year. Since 1923, when the Act became law, the figures had slightly increased each year. They were as follows: 59 schemes affecting 63 unions, 69 schemes affecting 74 unions, and 72 schemes affecting 79 unions. The figures for 1925-1926 were in much the same ratio.

factories are situated in the fighting zone—the chief difficulty lies in securing transport from the interior to shipping ports, the same remark applies also to fashions.

Coastwise:—The situation here remains identical with our last report. The Manchurian bean crop is estimated to be considerably larger than for many years past, which makes business from Northern Ports brisk and assist in strengthening rates, which are now on the weak side.

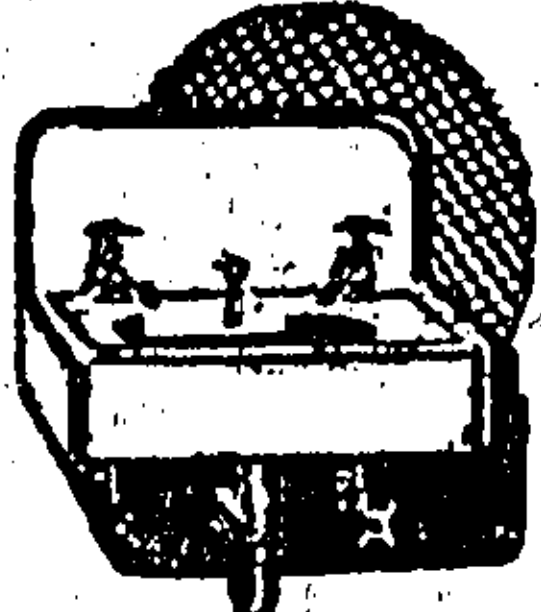
As regards the Yangtze River—Chungking, Shensi and Ichang have already opened up to foreign trade and the situation is being reflected in a considerably increased volume of exports.

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CONSPIRACY CASE.**PROCEEDINGS TERMED A
PERSECUTION.**

The case taken by the Wing On Company against F. Chan, who was formerly one of their responsible employees, for alleged conspiracy with H. K. Yeung and others unknown, to injure the Wing On Company in their trade, was continued before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday afternoon.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. E. Davidson of Messrs. Hastings, Denny and Bowley, prosecuted, while Mr. M. K. Lo represented the defendant.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Wilkie Lum, General Assistant Manager of the Wing On Company gave evidence supporting Mr. Jenkin's opening address. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lo cross-examined Mr. Lum for two hours, at the end of which time the Court adjourned until Friday afternoon.

The trend of Mr. Lo's cross-examination was to the effect that Yeung was authorised, and in fact did sign, receipts and other documents which passed between the Wing On and their customers. In answer to a question put by the Magistrate, Mr. Lo explained that his case was that the deceased Mr. Yeung was told by the Wing On Company that the profit on the turnover of more than two lakhs with the Dollar Company was too small and that an increase in prices was desirable. Yeung accordingly wrote submitting new prices. At the same time the manager of the Shipping Company, who was aware that the defendant intended to leave Wing On's, pressed the defendant to send in his prices.

"Tricks" Discovered.

The defendant was not the only person who sent in price-lists, to the shipping company. There were four other tenders.

Mr. Lo examined the witness at some length regarding Mr. Yeung. Witness admitted that Yeung had been over ten years with Wing On's and that he was not "just taken in" but that he was a relation of Kwok Lok, the Managing Director of all the branches.

Witness admitted in answer to Mr. Lo that he had been to see the manager of the shipping company on many occasions, with a view to getting him to use his influence to induce Chan to return to Wing On's.

Mr. Lo: Supposing he had been successful, you would have taken

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.**EIGHT ENTERIC CASES LAST
WEEK.**

The weekly return of the Medical Officer of Health shows that eight cases of enteric fever, two of diphtheria and two of rabies were reported last week. The rabies cases were dogs and the animals were destroyed.

Six of the enteric fever cases were Chinese, two being imported. The other two were British. Both the diphtheria cases were Chinese. There was one death from this disease.

A clean bill of health, was reported on Monday.

defendant back with open arms?—We would have welcomed him. We did not know of his tricks then.

When did you know for the first time of his tricks?—On August 7, when the price lists were found.

Do I understand you to say that after that finding on August 7 you realised that this man was a criminal and should not be prosecuted in a civil court, although you were willing to take him back with open arms before that date?—That is not so. On August 8, I took the price list to a solicitor and later to a barrister and we discussed the position. It was then that we had any idea that defendant could be prosecuted.

Do you mean to say that whether the Wing On Company regard this man as a scoundrel or not merely depends on a legal opinion?—I have no knowledge of law; the matter was submitted to our barrister for his opinion.

Compromise Suggestion.

Mr. Lo then asked the witness whether or not he had instructed Mr. Davidson to write to the defendant suggesting that in order to avoid litigation the defendant should return to the Wing On Company and give up his new business, and in this respect to return the custom of the Dollar Company, and that the Wing On would take him back together with all the others who had left their service, without regard to the loss sustained in the interim.

Before the defendant replied Mr. Lindsell asked if he understood what Mr. Lo said. Witness replied that he did. Mr. Lindsell: Does that fall in line with your instructions?

RESIN-BOILING.**INCLUDED AS AN OFFENSIVE
TRADE.**

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, a proposal was considered for the inclusion of the trade of resin-boiling within the meaning of Offensive Trades.

In seconding the motion, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. G.W. Pope), after referring to the danger of over-heating and the need of a proper type of premises for this trade, brought forward the medical view of the dangerous nature of resin, the inhalation of which caused irritation leading to something worse, as, for example, chronic inflammation.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Those present were Mr. N.L. Smith (Chairman), Dr. W.G. Pope, (M.O.H.); Hon. Mr. J.L.T. Jackson, Dr. S.W. Tso, Col. S. Boylan-Smith, Dr. S.C. Ho, Mr. J.P. Braga, Mr. Wong Kwong-kin, and Mr. D. Davies, (Secretary to the Board).

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Lo: You made no mention in that letter of your wonderful find and in fact up to August 10 there was no suggestion of criminal conspiracy?

Witness made no reply.

Not Blackmail.

Mr. Lo: I put it to you that the whole idea of this prosecution is blackmail.

Witness: Our Company would not do such a thing.

Mr. Lo: I suggest to you that this is persecution and not prosecution at all?—No.

Mr. Lo to Mr. Lindsell: Your Worship will hear very much more under this head.

Regarding witness interview with the manager of the shipping company Mr. Lo suggested to the witness that he went there to obtain the business back for the Wing On. When he was told that the business would not be taken away from F. Chan and Company, he retorted with "Wait and see."

Witness denied this. With regard to this point Mr. Lo further suggested to witness that the Wing On's sole object in trying to induce Chan to return was to recapture the contract to supply ships. Witness admitted that this was so.

The witness denied that he threatened the defendant with

AMERICAN OIL.**OUTPUT RESTRICTION TO BE
CONTINUED.**

Tulsa, Oklahoma, Oct. 4.

Operators in the Seminole oil field has agreed to continue the curtailment programme whereby production is restricted to 450,000 barrels daily for another thirty days after the 5th inst., but the restrictions on drilling well has been omitted in the new pact.—*Reuter's American Service.*

TARIFF QUARREL.**"INVISIBLE EXPORTS."**

Paris, Oct. 4.

Appropos the American note with regard to the tariffs mentioned yesterday, one argument used by the United States Treasury is that French exports to the United States ought to be increased by the figure "invisible exports" represented by the amount of money spent by American tourists in France, estimated at well over \$200,000,000 annually.—*Reuter's American Service.*

"Be careful!" when they discussed the matter in Gilman Street. He said that the defendant told him to tell the management to do what they liked.

At the conclusion of yesterday's hearing Mr. Lo took exception to the new charge given to him, which read that the defendant conspired "with others unknown." He wanted more particulars of those who were supposed to be unknown. He said one could not conspire with people unknown. The prosecution could use the words "not in custody" or similar words, but, it was held that conspiracy with persons unknown was not the proper wording of a charge. He quoted a case from Roscoe.

Continuing Mr. Lo pointed out that evidence of what happened in August could not be admitted for a conspiracy which was alleged to have happened in June or July. He referred to the finding of the two price lists at Wing On's.

His Worship promised to take a note of the former objection but overruled the second one.

TRADE REVIVAL.**SUGGESTIONS REACHING
CHINESE CHAMBER.**

As reported, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is receiving suggestions from its members on the subject of trade revival, preparatory to the formulation of a tentative general plan. Among those who have sent in their views hitherto are Messrs. Ho Kwong, Ho Lu and Lui Yam-suen.

Mr. Ho Lu, one of the members of the Investigating Committee has submitted a memorandum from which the following is extracted:

"In my humble opinion the sluggish state of trade in Hongkong is not traceable entirely to the present internal strife in China. If that argument were tenable, we would soon see trade brought to an absolute standstill in this part of China, with guerrilla warfare ranging constantly for the past two years. We can readily verify this point of view first from the Customs Returns of 1926. The statistics of Imports and Exports surely cannot belie the fact that trade has been on the increase, notwithstanding the chaotic condition of the country. Secondly, where would the militarists and armed politicians derive their revenue and fill their coffers for military expenditure, if the trade of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, for instance, became as badly crippled as one has often been led to believe? The militarists have to depend on trade largely for their source of income.

A Different Angle.

I would venture to explain the bad times that we have passed through from quite a different angle of vision. At the outset we must be clear in our mind that Hongkong is neither a producing nor a consuming centre. Its relation to the hinterland is indisputably as a distributing medium. The repercussion of the constant disturbances in the two provinces is bound to affect Hongkong in one way or other. The extent of the loss of trade on this account may roughly be put down at about 40%. Such being the case, it would be the height of folly for us, merchants, Chinese and foreign alike, to fold our arms and allow the 50% of trade to slip out of our hands without a struggle. Besides, there is a good deal of truth in the saying: that there is no

SUGAR RESTRICTION**PLAN TO STABILISE PRICE
PRODUCT.**

Havana, Oct.

A comprehensive plan aimed at the stabilisation of sugar prices is embodied in a bill passed by the House of Representatives, authorising the appointment of a special Commission to establish bases for the restriction of production in the light of the supply, and to demand the laying down of penalties for surplus production. It also creates a Sugar Company to handle national ports.—*Reuter's American Service.*

better time to go after trade than in a bad one. This is too obvious to need my enlarging further this point.

"Many, in pondering the verity sweeping over Hongkong in recent years, have overlooked the fact that the root of the trouble lies in a purely economic movement, namely, the labourers have in Hongkong bear the full brunt of the Trade Union movement.

absurd demands for higher wages and shorter hours have put economic conditions of Hongkong to the severest test. As a result Hongkong, being only in the category of a distributing point, naturally cannot recuperate from economic stress so rapidly as producing or consuming markets are able to do. As a consequence the more economic disturbance there is in this Colony, the more the cost of living tends to rise and the harder it is for the merchants in Hongkong to add themselves to the new economic issues. To put it paradoxically the more the labourers clamour for high wages and shorter hours the less benefit they gain therefrom, because the cost of living in Hongkong goes up correspondingly.

This is one of the primary issues to be thrashed out also side of the question of trade revival. In the immediate future, I venture could be called a Round Table Conference to consider the vexing problem between Labour and Capital. The principal object in view as regards this Conference is to ascertain how far various trades are directly or indirectly diverted from Hongkong to other centres on account of the economic disturbance to which I have referred in the foregoing paragraph.

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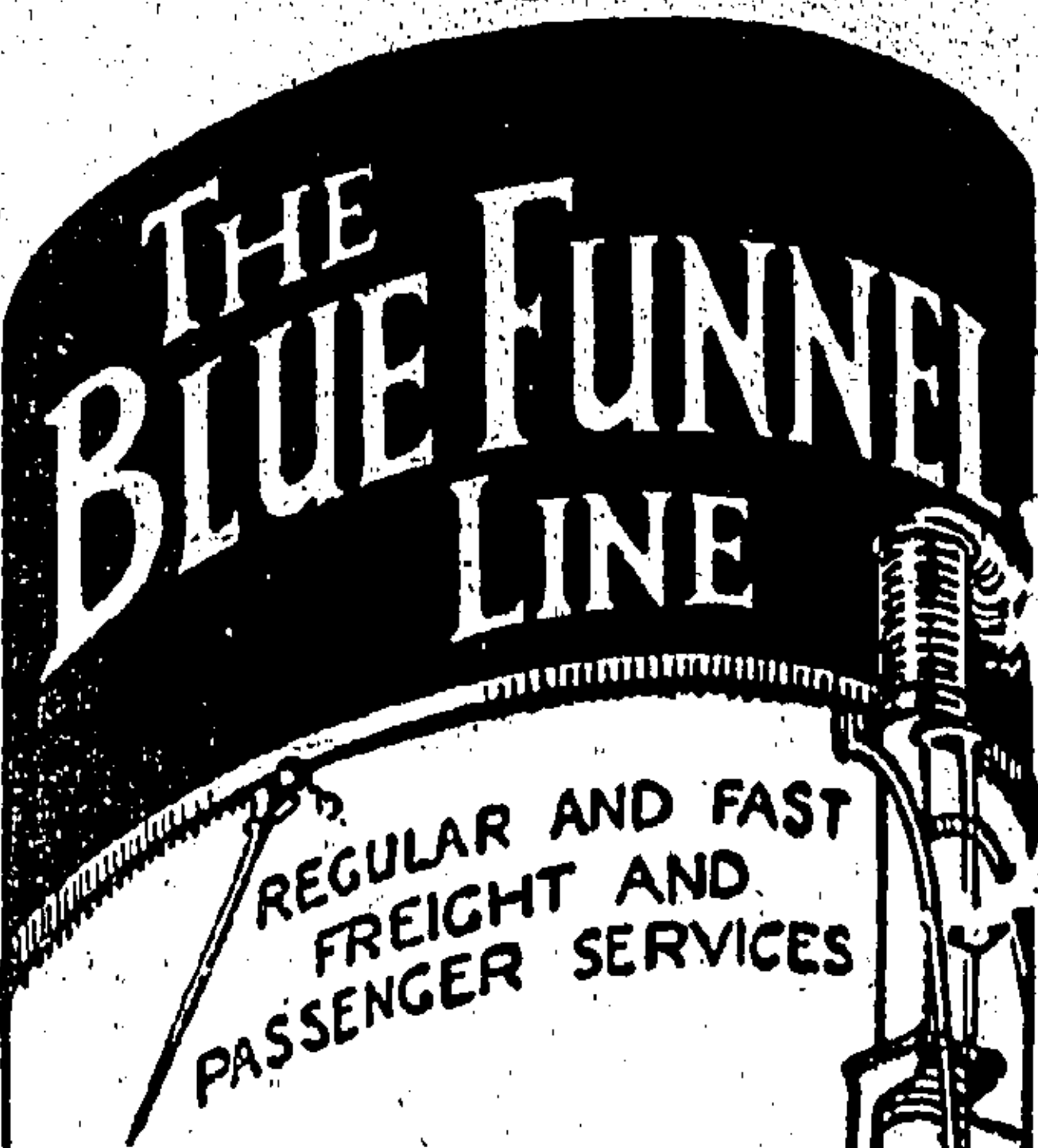
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 "CYCLOPS" 15th Nov. Mar'les, London, R'dam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

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 "TYTAN" 20th Nov. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
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TWO YEARS AGO.

THE COST OF LIVING AT HANKOW.

That the cost of living in Hankow has gone up by leaps and bounds is clearly shown by reference to the following table which compares the cost of various articles of food as ruling in 1925, and as published by the then municipality, and those of to-day, as published in a recent issue of the *Central China Post*.

Not only do to-day's prices show an enormous advance but they are silver prices, which means an additional hardship on those unfortunate individuals who are paid in Central Bank or Treasury Notes. Dealers at markets in Hankow will accept nothing but silver, and realizing the appalling rate of discount now ruling for paper currency there one cannot blame them. The quality of supplies, both meat and vegetables, is said to be very poor, but there is no actual shortage of supplies, such as they are.

	1925	1927	Increase
Beef per lb.	0.17	0.30	75 per cent.
Mutton per lb.	0.28	0.50	75
Pork per lb.	0.40	0.80	100
Poultry per lb.	0.28	0.60	115
Potatoes per 100 lb.	4.00	12.00	200
Eggs per dozen	0.28	0.56	100

TAX ON SHORT HAIR.

BUT SHINGLED HEADS FREE AFTER THIRTY.

Berlin: The Rhon heights, where the German gliding flights take place every summer, have suddenly come into prominence for a very different matter—nothing other than a campaign against bobbed heads.

A few days ago the village crier paraded the one straggling street of Schonau announcing that the elders in council had decided to levy a tax on women's short hair, in force from the day of announcement. Such hair is in future permitted only up to the second year of continuation school—sixteen—from which time it is to be paid for at the rate of twenty marks (\$1) a year up to the age of twenty. From twenty to thirty it will cost thirty marks. After thirty bobbed and shingled heads are free.

The argument is that women of that age are merely either eyesores or delights to their husbands, and not provocative to the peace of the community.

The work of the Standing Committee which was appointed to advise the Master of the Mint upon the design of coins, seals, and medals is now so well advanced that sets of silver coins bearing entirely new and artistic designs on the side reverse to that of the King's head may be making an appearance shortly.

TWO HARVESTS A YEAR.

CLAIM OF A GERMAN INVENTOR.

NEW ELECTRO-CULTURE.

Berlin, Aug. 11.
 A new system of electro-culture, on which a Berlin inventor, Herr Curt Fritzsche, has been experimenting for the past fifteen years, has just produced such remarkable results that the farmer has now the prospect of reaping a double harvest in one year. The new "electric manure," besides, proved to be exceptionally good for sugar beet.

This afternoon Herr Fritzsche took me, says a *Morning Post* correspondent out to examine the first sandy piece of unmanured land on which he has conducted his experiments with every variety of corn and vegetable. The strip of land used for the electro-culture trials lies near a village called Alt Glienke, to the south of Berlin, and Herr Fritzsche told me it was expressly chosen so as to defy the objections of sceptical critics. The field, which has been divided into halves, is planted with sugar beet, oats, rye, maize, potatoes, and other vegetables. The one half has been treated with electric rays only, whereas the other half has been left untreated. No water but rain has touched the ground, and, in fact, there was no pump in the district. Furthermore, Herr Fritzsche showed me a statement by Professor Schucht, of the Berlin Agricultural College, testifying that the field contained the same sandy soil throughout.

I was astonished to find that in the one half the corn was rich, the maize was full, and the sugar beet most healthy, whereas on the other side the crops were poor and withered, showing all the signs which unmanured sandy soil produces.

I understand that the British and American Commercial Attaches have asked to be shown the results of Herr Fritzsche's experiments. The German Dye Trust are also interested in the process.

British Opinion.

All details of experiments applying electricity to foster the growth of plants, wherever they may have been conducted, will be watched in this country with keen interest.

Work on the subject has been in progress in this country for a long period of years. It is only necessary, from the theoretical standpoint, to refer to the work done at Leeds University, the experiments made by Sir Oliver Lodge and his son, and the series of experiments conducted by Professor Blackman at the Rothamsted experimental station.

Professor Blackman is at present in Switzerland, but Sir John Russell, the Director of the Rothamsted station, discussed the problem yesterday with a "Morning Post" representative. "Unquestionably," he said, "plants treated by electricity show increased development, but it is not

GOLFERS ANGRY.

LANGUAGE ON LINKS DEFENDED.

Golf enthusiasts at Home were handling drivers, niblicks and other clubs recently in a manner suggesting that they might be used for other purposes than golf, as they discussed the remarks made by a barrister at the London Sessions. Mr. G. St. John McDonald, the barrister in question, stated that he had just come from a first-class golf club where the language used by members was so bad that it kept the grass from growing.

The secretary of the Golfers' Club characterised the talk of bad language on the links as "all nonsense."

"Golfers do not use any worse language than other people," he said.

A prominent golfer who has played the game for many years declared that he had seldom heard a bad word on a golf course.

NAVAL RELIEFS.

H.M.S. CASTOR SAILS FROM CHATHAM.

London, Oct. 4.
 The cruiser Castor has been detached from its duties as senior officer's ship of the Home reserve fleet and sails from Chatham on the 15th on a troopship voyage to Hongkong to convey relief crews for the submarines in the Far East, also reliefs for H. M. S. Tanquer, the depotship of the China Station.

Other casual reliefs are awaiting passage to the Far East—*Reuter*.

yet possible to say for certain whether this increase is of an economic character. The work so far has been done in small plots, and it would therefore be dangerous to quote exact figures, for it is unsafe to translate results obtained on small plots into results that can be translated into acre yields. The work, however, is continuing, and will continue. The problem of electricity on the farm is large, and is not only concerned with the increase in the yield of crops. Mr. Borlase Matthews, for instance, has experimented on a large scale at East Grinstead. He has in use some eighty different electrical machines, and takes the view that the yield of wheat can be increased by at least 10 per cent., and may often be increased by as much as 50 per cent. To attain this result the growing crop is treated with high-tension electricity for only an hour a day.



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EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Mar. 4
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 3	Apr. 6	Apr. 15

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Nov. 1	Nov. 3	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 12

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9.00 a.m. "TAISHAN"	5.00 p.m. "TAISHAN"
9.00 a.m. "SUI AN"	8.00 a.m. "SUI TAI"
2.00 p.m. "SUI TAI"	4.00 p.m. "SUI AN"

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 M.V. "JAPAN" ... 16th October
 M.V. "FORMOSA" ... 10th November

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S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails hence on or about 10th Nov.
M.V. "REMO" Sails hence on or about 8th Dec.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

from Hongkong
M.V. "ESQUILINO" Sails hence on or about 18th Oct.
M.V. "ROMOLO" Sails hence on or about 15th Nov.
S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails hence on or about 13th Dec.

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Taiyo Maru ... Tuesday, 18th Oct.

Tenyo Maru ... Monday, 31st Oct.

Korea Maru ... Sunday, 13th Nov.

*Calls Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

Atsuta Maru ... Saturday, 8th Oct.

Kashima Maru ... Saturday, 22nd Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

Aki Maru ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.

Mishima Maru ... Monday, 23rd Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

Tamba Maru ... Tuesday, 18th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles Mexico & Panama

Bokuyo Maru ... Wednesday, 16th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore,

Capetown & Ports.

Kanagawa Maru ... Saturday, 15th Oct.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

Toba Maru ... Thursday, 11th Oct.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

Lima Maru ... Tuesday, 20th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Awa Maru ... Monday, 10th Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Mishima Maru ... Friday, 21st Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Tottori Maru (Mojito Direct) ... Wednesday, 5th Oct.

Yamagata Maru ... Saturday, 8th Oct.

Saiyo Maru (Kobe Direct) ... Monday, 10th Oct.

Fushimi Maru ... Monday, 17th Oct.

Hakozaki Maru ... Monday, 31st Oct.

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INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination.	Steamer.	Sailings.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwaisang	Chipshing	Wed. 5th Oct at 8 a.m.
CANTON	Chipshing	Wed. 5th Oct at 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Fri. 7th Oct at 5 p.m.
CANTON	Hangsang	Fri. 7th Oct at Midnigh.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwongsang	Sun. 9th Oct at 7 a.m.	
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Sun. 9th Oct at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Suisang	Mon. 10th Oct at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hangsang	Wed. 12th Oct at 7 a.m.	
OSAKA via Amoy, S'hai,	Kumsang	Thurs. 13th Oct at 7 a.m.
Yokohama, Moji & Kobe		
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Yatsching	Sun. 16th Oct at 7 a.m.	
KOBE via Amoy & Moji	Fooksang	Sun. 18th Oct at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Waishang	Wed. 19th Oct at 7 a.m.	
STRAITS & Calcutta	Hosang	Thurs. 20th Oct at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hopsang	Sun. 23rd Oct at 7 a.m.	

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SOME NEW WORK IN MOVIELAND.

PUGILISTS NOW ACTING FOR FILMS.

Professional boxing seems to be excellent training for motion picture work. On the Paramount lot there are four former heavyweights who at one time were considered strong contenders for the championship.

Two of them are now playing in Thomas Meighan's new picture, "We're All Gamblers." Gumbo Smith is playing himself, as trainer and adviser to Mr. Meighan, and Al Kaufman, who once fought Jack Johnson to a ten-round draw, is playing a role as heavyweight champion. In addition to being actor Kaufman is also athletic instructor to Paramount stars and studio employee. He has been in a number of pictures, including Raymond Griffith's production, "Wedding Bells."

Tom Kennedy, another Paramount actor, was once a prominent heavyweight, and at one time acted as trainer for Kaufman. Ed Kennedy (no relation to Tom), another heavyweight, has been in a number of productions for Paramount, and is now in "We're All Gamblers."

Stole Scene from Menjou. Steal a scene from some stars and if you're a screen player you might find your face on the cutting-room floor.

Steal a scene from Adolphe Menjou and you get a better job.

In Menjou's last picture, "Service for Ladies," the part of "the waiter who wept" was taken by Nicholas Sussanin. His work stood out like a cameo. When it was shown in the previews the warmest enthusiasm for it came from Menjou himself. The critics wrote that Sussanin had stolen the scene, and Menjou not only agreed but heartily endorsed leaving every foot of his work in the completed picture.

New Sussanin has an even better part in Menjou's next picture. In fact his part in "Footage" and dramatic strength will almost equal the star's. He plays the part of the servant who discovers a love affair between his wife and employer, according to Jesse L. Lasky, who approved of Sussanin's selection to the part.

Sussanin is a Russian and achieved fame and distinction on both screen and stage in his native land. Menjou met in New York when he first came to this country and was so impressed with his ability that he made a request for casting him, in "Service for Ladies" with the results aforementioned.

H. D'Abbadie D'Arast will direct Menjou's next picture which is as yet untitled.

Emil Jennings has Superstition. Three formal bows in the morning to a tiny crystal figure on his dressing table are daily insurance for Emil Jennings that all will go well during the ensuing twenty-four hours.

This, as far as observers on the Paramount lot have observed, is the only superstition that has held of the great international artist, now making his first American production, "The Way of Flesh" under the direction of Victor Fleming.

The tiny bit of Chinese art has been in Jennings' possession for many years; every since he was a young actor with a care-free troupe, playing the small provincial towns of Germany.

ECONOMIC INSECTS IN CHINA.

INTERESTING LECTURE TO CHINESE.

Dr. J. G. Needham, Head of the Entomology Department of Cornell University, who has recently been in Shanghai on his way to Peking to give lectures under the auspices of the China Foundation, was invited last week by the Fudan University, Kiangwan, to give a lecture on economic insects. He was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Needham and a group of his former Chinese students in Cornell. The lecture was listened to with keen interest by several hundred people. The following is a resume of his speech: "There are more insects in the world, both in number of species and individuals," declared Dr. Needham, "than all the other animals together. However, out of the two million species of insects, comparatively few are of economic importance."

"Of the injurious insects the majority are crop-eaters, and compete with man for the vegetable food supply of the world. Locusts were mentioned in the Bible as a notorious pest; the cotton weevils have now become a serious problem in the United States of America."

"The question of how we control them," the speaker goes on, "would have naturally come to the fore. It will be well here for us to make use of the results which have already been proved successful elsewhere and modify, if necessary, their applications, so that they will best suit our local conditions."

Poisonous Bait. "Poisonous baits," the professor tells us, "are a simple means to attract insects and kill them. But for insects feeding on leaves the spray of arsenic poison, such as Paris green, may be used. However, there are insects which suck the juice from the inner tissues of the plant, and they would not be affected by the mere spraying on the outside. In such case the contact poison, the nicotine, a substance derived from tobacco has to be used. Sometimes, poisonous fumes are used as a repeller to drive away the insects."

"Mosquitoes and flies are the two worst insects to mankind. They not only annoy or bite man but also transmit diseases. Malaria and yellow fever are transmitted by mosquitoes and tse-tse fly is the medium for sleeping disease."

"The way to control them emphasized Dr. Needham, is not to kill them whenever they are seen, nor to keep them out of doors by screening the house but to stop the supply of them. We must know the life history and habits of them, so that we can attack them at the weakest point of their development."

"Insects, however, are not without enemies. Many parasites are living upon insects and destroy a great number of them. Interesting to say that particular parasites will feed upon particular insects, as the formers' diet is rather restricted. Therefore, a careful study of the habits of the parasites and a cautious propagation of the desired ones will be the best and most natural control of the injurious insects."

Beneficial Insects. "Despite the injurious insects, continued Dr. Needham, 'we must

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"ELMBANK"

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All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before 14th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 7th October, 1927, at 10 a.m. No fire Insurance has been effected.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1927.

mention here some of the beneficial ones. Silk is a very important industry in this country but it is the product of the silkworm. Honey which we all like so much is secreted by the honey bee. Wax and shellac are produced by the scale insects. Midge larvae are good cleaners of the polluted water and hence they have sanitary importance. Insect larvae constitutes an important diet of fishes and thus they indirectly contribute food to man."

In conclusion Dr. Needham, said that his mission in coming to this country is to help, as far as he can, agricultural stations with the methods and measures which he has already experienced in the United States, and to lecture to the Chinese students on the importance of entomological study as a means for promoting comfort and happiness of the mankind.



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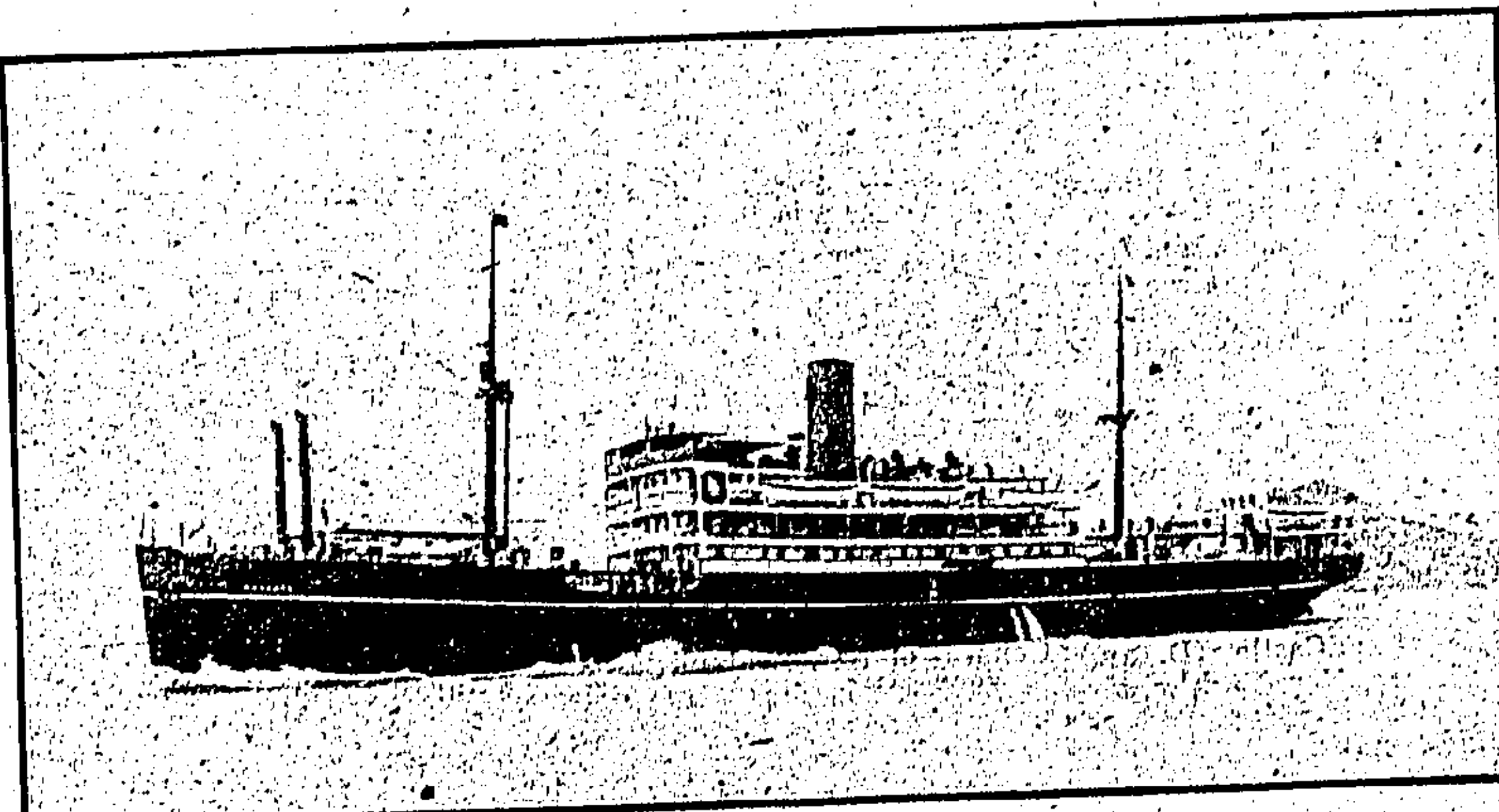
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	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ALFPORE	5,273	6th Oct. 10 a.m.	Straits, C'bo, M'les & B'bay
MALWA	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
NAGPORE	5,233	20th Oct.	Straits, C'bo, M'les & L'don
KASHMIR	8,935	28th Oct.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
LAMORE	5,252	6th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MACEDONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	16,504	26th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MOREA	10,953	7th Jan. 1928.	Marseilles & London

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Cyprus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
TILAWA	10,006	6th Oct. 2.30 p.m.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	11th Oct.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHIA	7,754	5th Nov.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

*Calls Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
ARAFURA	6,000	28th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thura
TANDA	6,956	2nd Dec.	Island, Townsville, B'bane
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Dec.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and

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The P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hioho, Cebu

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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers or Southampton and London via

Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
ARAFURA	6,000	6 Oct. 6 a.m.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
TORILLA	5,205	6th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka
SANTHIA	7,754	13th Oct.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
MACEDONIA	11,120	15th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
DELTA	5,252	15th Oct.	Moji & Kobe
JEYPORE	5,318	25th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
*MONGOLIA	16,504	29th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe
TANDA	6,956	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MANTUA	10,946	12th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KHIVA	9,135	19th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MOREA	10,953	10th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KALYAN	9,144	13th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
DEVANHA	8,155	24th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
MALWA	10,986	7 Jan. 1928.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KHIBER	9,114	21 Jan. 1928.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KHIVA	9,135	28 Jan. 1928.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

*Calls at Balny.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Parcels Measuring not more than 7 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be

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Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" (Via Oran) ... 2nd Nov.

Motor Vessel "GLENTARA" (Via Oran) ... 30th Nov.

Motor Vessel "CARNARVONSAIRE" (Via Oran) ... 28th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Due Hongkong

Motor Vessel "GLENTARA" ... 18th Oct.

Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... 27th Oct.

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S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" via Suez Canal. 6th Nov.

S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" via Suez Canal 20th Nov.

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or plan your cruise or tour through.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

4-A, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

The King of Spain has signed a
decree providing for the establish-
ment of an air line between Seville
and the Canary Islands.

In a very short time after being
stung by a bee Inspector William
Stephen, of the Spey District
Fishery Board, collapsed and died.

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PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of
Victoria, Hongkong.

CANTON ITEMS.

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS.

(A Special Correspondent.)

Canton, Oct. 4.
Owing to the gradual falling off
of locally imported goods
(this falling off being caused
by the Japanese boycott and other trouble), it is
stated that the Government is now
receiving only \$10,000 per day,
as the total amount of duties levied
by the 2 1/2 per cent. tax, through-
out the whole of Kwangtung province.
Previously, more than double
this amount was being
handed in daily, and the Hongkong
and local strikers, for the benefit
of whom this tax was inaugurated,
were then being clothed, housed,
and fed by the Government. With
the decrease of the duty revenue the
Government has not been so gener-
ous and the strikers now are only
receiving an allowance for their
daily ration of food.

Japanese Visitors.

Japanese naval ratings, from the
Japanese destroyer, No. 14, now in
port, were to be seen parading the
city yesterday for the first time
in many months. In groups of ten
or twelve they set out from Shan-
ghai a little before mid-day. Com-
plete with rations and water bottle,
evidence that they were prepared
for a long ramble they wandered at
will through the city during the
afternoon, making purchases at the
different stores, and eventually re-
turned to Shanghai towards the
evening. Proof that the feeling
towards Japanese is improving is pre-
sented by the fact that there was no
hostile incident.

"Reds" Released.

It is said that the highest posi-
tions and offices connected with the
Seamen's Union have been taken
over by officials and followers of
Gan Chang Kai-kwai, and that 37
"Reds" in prison when these
officials were taking over office,
have since been released.

Shameen Concert.

An informal but very enjoyable
first dance of the season was held
at the Canton Club on Saturday
evening last. Many Shameen re-
sidents were present as well as a
number of the Naval and Military
officers of the various ships and
fox-trot, waltz and Charleston was
employed until the early hours of
Sunday morning.

HANKOW NEGLECT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The above are a few of the
things that could be taken up at a
mass meeting and some decision
arrived at as to what we are
going to do about it. We could
affirm that we view this laxity
with disgust and demand that
something be done about it. We
could put out a proclamation in
the name of the Hankow Britishers
notifying—1. that they will not
stand any nonsense from the
Union Leaders, which leaders
after all are not interested in a
fair day's wage for work done but
in organized robbery. 2. that
trade must be protected and
assisted and not hindered, etc, etc.
We can get together and elect
leaders and swear to stand by
them. We must put up a united
front which we have not got at
the moment and then state our
case to our home authorities and
demand support. We must give
the Foreign Office the lead. As
a business community as distinct
from a consular precinct we are
leaderless, or rather those who by
their position should assume the
role of leaders will not lead.
They have been floored by the
Chen-O'Malley agreement, and the
count of ten has not been counted
for them either to rise and fight
again or to be carried out, so we
can hail a new champion of our
cause. There is only one solution
to the problem and that is to
elect leaders and through them
fix the proper responsibility for the
control of this concession and that
we be so organized that we can
see to it that our proper wishes
are carried out satisfactorily.
Yours, etc.,

ANTI DRIFT.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

S.S. Lancaster Castle (D. and
Co.) sailed from New York on the
22nd ult., and is expected here on
the 15th November.

M.V. Romolo (D. and Co.) sailed
from Penang on the 3rd inst., and
is due here on the 18th inst.

S.S. Venezia (D. and Co.) sailed
from Port-Said on the 3rd inst., and
is due here on the 10th
November.

S.S. Kendal Castle (D. and Co.)
arrived in Manila on the 4th inst.
and is expected here on the 14th
inst.

THE UNREST IN
SAMOA.ADMINISTRATOR AND HIS
CRITICS.

NEW ZEALAND ACTION.

The troubles in Western Samoa,
which have just led to the an-
nouncement by the New Zealand
Government that a Royal Com-
mission is to be appointed, have
been brewing for some time.

Since New Zealand, which cap-
tured the territory from Germany
in 1914, accepted the mandate in
1919 a very complete system of
administration has been taken
the place of the wartime arrange-
ments. The New Zealand Parlia-
ment votes \$20,000 a year for the
work in Samoa. The great mat-
terial improvements that have
been brought about have elicited
frequent praise from the Man-
dates Commission of the League
of Nations and have called West-
ern Samoa to be spoken of as a
"model mandate."

Much of the credit for this
work belongs to the present Ad-
ministrator, Major-General Sir
George Richardson, who has been
in office since 1923. General
Richardson has impressed himself
upon every side of Samoan life.
His active administration has
affected the daily lives of the
Samoans and the handful of white
traders in innumerable ways,
and this fact lies at the root of
much of the present unrest.

The management of the chiefs
has been one of General Richard-
son's great problems. There is
a Native Advisory Council, known
as the Fono of Faipules, to ad-
vise the Administrator on purely
native affairs, and to supervise
the acts of local authorities in
native villages. Under the
Samoan Amendment Act, passed
by the New Zealand Legislature
in 1923, "no native shall be ap-
pointed a Faipule who is not
qualified in accordance with
existing Samoan usage and cus-
tom to occupy the position of a
Faipule." But the Fono is a
hand-picked body of Faipules
upon whom the Government can
rely. There has been naturally a
good deal of feeling among the
Samoans that the Fono is not a
free body and does not really
represent them.

The Citizen's Committee.

Government in Western Samoa
is by ordinance. The Adminis-
trator, acting with the advice and
consent of the Legislative Council,
may make laws, to be known as
ordinances, for the peace, order,
and good government of the terri-
tory. This Legislative Council
consists of six official and three
unofficial members, who are elect-
ed by the local Europeans. These
three Europeans formed in Octo-
ber last the Citizen's Committee
by adding to themselves six
Europeans and six Samoan chiefs.
This new body is the focus for
the organized criticism of General
Richardson and the recent banish-
ments of Samoan chiefs have been
generally on account of their
connexion with it. The leader of
the committee, Mr. Nelson, is a
merchant with intimate ties both
of blood and business with the
Samoans, among whom he enjoys
considerable influence. The up-
holders of the Administrator as-
sert that Mr. Nelson and his as-
sociates are really hostile to the
administration, because its native
policy, particularly in regard to
copra, of which Mr. Nelson is the
largest buyer, adversely affects
them.

It is also alleged that much of
the opposition is due to prohibi-
tion. That the natives shall not
have access to liquor is in the
terms of the Mandate, but, in
order to facilitate administration,
the New Zealand Government has
included Europeans in that prohibi-
tion.

The abuses of which the
Citizen's Committee complain may
nearly all be summarized in the
charge that the administration is
autocratic. These opposed to the
administration assert that Samoa
is now at the mercy of an Ad-
ministrator whose cast of mind
makes him unable to appreciate
the resentment and unhappiness
caused by his mechanical
pursuit of efficiency, and they de-
clare that as things stand the
Courts are no remedy against the
Executive. Thus a typical
Samoan complaint is that punish-
ment without trial is now in force.
It is related that on the occasion
of the visit of the Governor-
General of New Zealand to Samoa
in 1926, plain sheets of foolscap
paper were sent to every village
in Western Samoa for every chief
to sign; signatures were to be
attached to an address of welcome.
The High Chief Mollo's refused
to sign the blank sheet, and was
without trial, banished to a dis-
tant part of the island. Tana's,
another leading chief, is alleged
to have been punished in the
same way for similar refusal.

Banishment of High Chiefs.

But the centre of the trouble
continues to be Apia. The two

FENGTIEN ARMY FALLS
BACK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FRENCH TROOPS.

Cost of the Garrisons.

Paris, Oct. 4.
The Finance Committee of the
Chamber has allocated 24,565,000
francs for the expenses of the
French occupation force in China.
—Reuter.

VISITORS FROM CANTON.

Several Officials Here.

Mr. Chu King-tong, head of the
provincial Military Department in
Canton, arrived in the Colony by
the s.s. Fatshan on the 2nd instant,
and is now staying in a local
Japanese hotel, reports the vernac-
ular press.

Another Canton Government
official who arrived in the Colony
and is staying in the same hotel
is, Mr. Chan Hing-wan, Chief
Instructor of the Canton Aviation
Bureau. Both are said to be wait-
ing for steamers for Japan.

Mrs. Koo Ying-fan, the wife of
the former Minister of Finance to
the Nanking and Canton Govern-
ment, also arrived here on Mon-
day, by the s.s. Sai On, en route
to Shanghai. She is staying in a
hotel on Des Voeux Road, Cen-
tral.

Mr. Chung Wing-kwong, the new
chairman of the board of direc-
tory of the Lingnam University
(the Canton Christian College),
is reported to have arrived in the
Colony on Monday by the night
boat from Canton, and will leave
for Shanghai to-day.

MONEY CLAIM THAT
FAILED.SEQUEL TO A LAPSED
MORTGAGE.

In an action heard by the acting
Puisne Judge, Mr. P. Jacks, this
morning, his Lordship non-suited
the plaintiff Ho Po-wan, who sued
Sun Wing, the defendant, for the
recovery of \$342, being money said
to be due in connexion with a sale
of certain properties in the New
Territories.

Mr. F. H. Loseby represented
the plaintiff, and Mr. E. S. C.
Brookes defended.

The plaintiff was the mortgagee
of certain properties which were
not on due date redeemed. It was
discovered by Mr. Loseby just
prior to the hearing of the case
that the defendant was the owner
of the property, being in fact the
purchaser by act of redemption,
and not the mortgagor. A loss, it
is understood, was sustained by
the sale of the property, but his
Lordship held that the purchaser
was not in any way liable to the
mortgagee. He dismissed the ac-
tion, with costs for the plaintiff.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:

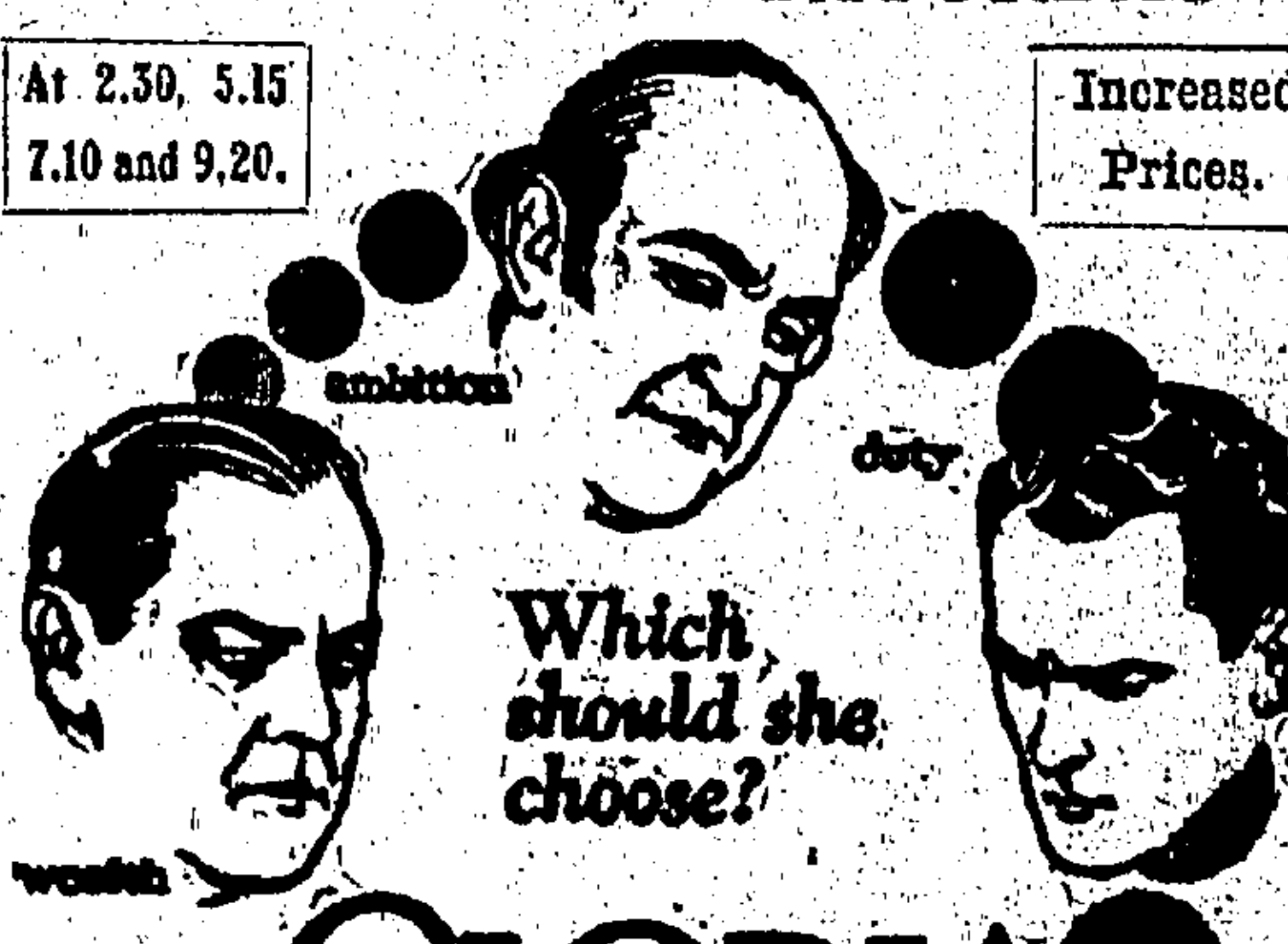
1. (a) A former Lord Derby, in 1789; (b)
Queen Anne. 2. Eight flights. 3. Fifty sov-
eigns. 4. (a) A lad with no regular employ-
ment; (b) a baker who bakes with no knowl-
edge; (c) a bookmaker who freely lays good
prices; (d) a man who reports work of horses.
5. Five pounds. 6. A race confined to amateur
riders. 7. Taurus. 8. Pedigree unknown. 9.
He ridden by the judge's box. 10. Any amount
the winner realises by auction over and above
the sum for which he is entered to be sold.
11. The Chester Cup.

High Chiefs, Faumuina and
Afamasaga, were ordered to leave
their homes in June and to reside
indefinitely upon the isolated is-
land of Apolima. No definite
charge was brought, but the Ad-
ministrator told them he regretted
they had allowed themselves to be
made the tools of others, and that
they were not to reply. The
banishment of these two chiefs
led to much discussion of Samoa
in New Zealand. Their real
offence lay in their membership
of the Citizen's Committee. To
attend meetings of the committee
very large numbers of Samoans
had been coming to Apia, most of
them members of the Samoan
League. This League, which is in
open opposition to the administra-
tion, claims to represent 90 per
cent. of the people of Samoa. It
is the widespread character of the
discontent that is its most dis-
quieting symptom. Samoan his-
tory is rich in examples of vague
unrest gradually focusing itself
in some chief or body and causing
violent outbreaks, so there are
grounds for uneasiness. It is this
uneasiness which has caused the
administration to threaten Mr.
Nelson and the other European
members of the Citizen's Com-
mittee with deportation, as having
been "greatly instrumental in
causing much unrest among the
Samoan people," and has also
caused the New Zealand Govern-
ment to resolve upon an inquiry
to find out how best to miti-
gate the inflamed state of feeling that
undoubtedly exists.

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THE

COMEDIAN



The story of a
woman who laughed
at Time only to find
that Time laughs
last.